52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
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is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

VOL. VIII, NO. 286 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in ...sion of Pass Ports

...e 1920.	Steamer.		Tons.
...November	Dongola	..	8,056
4th Dec. ..	Merkara (a)	..	8,235
8th ,, ..	Narkunda	..	16,118
11th Dec. ..	Malwa	..	0,883
18th ,, ..	Kalyan	..	8,087
21st ,, ..	Morvada (b)	..	103
25th ,, ..	Mantua	..	885
1921			
1st Jan. ..	China	..	7,932
8th ,, ..	Caledonia (c)	..	7,572
15th ,, ..	Devanha	..	8,092
22nd ,, ..	Karmala	..	8,983
29th ,, ..	Morea	..	10,890
5th Feb. ..	Kaisar-i-Hind	..	11,430
12th ,, ..	Plassy (d)	..	7,346
19th ,, ..	Malwa	..	10,883
26th ,, ..	Naldera	..	15,825

(a) "MERKARA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
(b) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls Port Said, and Plymouth only.
(c) "CALEDONIA"—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(d) "PLASSY"—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Compony's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
3rd Dec. ..	Morea	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
12th ,,	Dilwara	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai
31st ,,	Naldera	Calls Colombo Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne Sydney

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
25th Nov. ..	BANDRA ..	Karachi and P. Gulf.
26th ,, ..	LHASA ..	Karachi direct 1 p.m
28th ,, ..	BARODA ..	Busreh direct.
29th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 9-30 a. m.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ficol Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi	4141	4th Nov.	2nd Nov.
Jinsho Maru	Kubo	3195	20th Nov.	30th Nov
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5354	15th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4021.	18th Dec.	30th Dec

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Arrival	Departure
Kosedo Maru	T. Watanabe	21st Nov	4 th Dec.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	12th Dec.	13rd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
,, ,, Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2 8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/8/
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,358	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 243
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,46
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody, and Interest and Dividends collected free of charge.
E. F. [illegible]
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND....£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

KATOL
The best Insecticide Ans. 11 per Tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes o fLife Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Paid up Capital
Rs. 1,50,00,000 Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS

CHIEF AGENCIES:
AHMEDABAD Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative:
CALCUTTA Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI Rameshwardas Banarsidas.
MADRAS W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.

MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms.
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
TO BE LET
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.,
ROOMS, Nos 1—2

COAL.

We are registering orders for STEAM, SLACK and dust and other coals from JHARIA and RANEEGUNJ fields.
Intending purchasers should apply at once to the undersigned immediately for rates.
Immediate supply can be arranged under public supply.
BALFOUR & Co.,
MINERAL DEPARTMENT,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.
Tele. Address
"DILATE"

Help Yourselves and Your Country
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.
Price List Free on Application.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED A M.S.C. for a laboratory, one who has experience of analysing may apply to Box No. 1468, Advt Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 6613

WANTED—Capable energetic youngmen for responsible paying positions. Apply to DIRECTOR, CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi. 6479

WANTED—A qualified CHIEF ACCOUNTANT for a first class Indian Insurance Company. Apply, stating terms with copies of testimonials, Box No. 1471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6632

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS in the Cotton Mills. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 1458. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6581

WANTED—Hindoo (Gujarati) CLERK, knowing Correspondence, Typewriting and Shorthand. Salary Rupees 80 with prospects. Write Box No. 1475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6551

WANTED—Qualified and experienced GUJARATI TEACHERS for National High School to be startes in Bombay. Apply immediately with terms and testimonials. Box No. 1456 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6578

WANTED for a big Joint Stock Company, experienced and fast TYPISTS, who should also be able to do general office work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 1450, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6542

A SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON required for "Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhragandra. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 120 per month. Apply with recent testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICE, Dhragandra State, Dhragandra. 6470

WANTED—A competent LEDGER-KEEPER, knowledge of typewriting essential, for a first class firm in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6535

WANTED for Basra, first class SHORT-HAND-TYPIST, salary up to Rs. 300 per month with free quarters and medical attendance. Experienced men only need apply to Box No. 1479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6669

WANTED.—GRADUATE with science as Science Teacher for a State High School. Pay Rs. 75—5—150. Only those who can join immediately and give binding for two years at least need apply. Apply Box No. 1470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6625

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER able to supervise working of Rice mill motor tractors and marine oil engines in Burma. Previous experience essential. Apply stating qualifications and pay to Box No. 1536, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6635

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for the Power House Works at Roha in the Kolaba District. Previous experience of camp sanitation and treatment of labour preferable. Please apply with full particulars to THE MANAGER, The Tata Power Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 6647

WANTED—2 STENO-TYPISTS:—(a) Salary upto Rs. 150 p.m. acording to qualifications. (b) Speed required 150 words. (c) Applicants will be guided in respect by the Alwar Civil Service Rules. Apply before 5th December with copies of testimonials and photograph which will be returned to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SRI SEWAI RAJARAJ DEV, of Alwar. 6448

WANTED.

WANTED.—A secondhand condemned BOILER, or BOILER FLUES, or a CHIMNEY. Apply with full particulars to ACHARATLAL CHUNILAL, Lakha Patel Pole, Ahmedabad. 6574

WANTED—One or two ROOMS for Office purposes in Nagdevi or Abdulrehman Street. Please apply with rent to Box No. 1477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6657

WANTED SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency to sell pharmaceutical and Surgical goods of well established manufacturers of Calcutta. For particulars apply to Box No. 1476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6655

WANTED—YARN, European and Japan manufacture, best quality, of different counts, two-fold. Mercantile Firms desirous of supplying, please communicate, fully giving quotations, Box No. 1480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6672

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LAND, 5,000 yards, on Ghod Bunder Road, six minutes' walk from Malad Railway Station. Apply to MIRZAMAL RAMNARAYEN, 35-37, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2. 6623

A MOTOR CYCLE SIDE-CAR, wooden, dimensions 5ft. by 2 ft., 2ft. high, just upholstered. Price Rs. 250 or near offer. To be seen at A. E. CHANGI, Sarkari Tabela, near Tram line, Girgaon. 6650

SUDESHI PATTUSS of different shades from Rs. 16 to 20 Tweeds Rs. 19 25 per suit peace, Loies Rs. 18 to 25 Numdas (Embroidered) Rs. 10 to 15 each. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Shrinagar, Kashmere. 6195

FOR SALE—High class AMERICAN BLACK and BROWN BOOTS from Rs 16 to Rs. 18 per pair. Hand sewn crome Boots and Shoes from Rs. 8/8/- to Rs. 15 per pair. Call early to prevent disappointment at MYSOCHROME (Regd) 213, Hornby Road, Badri Mahal, Fort, Bombay. 6636

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL "4" Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities. Demonstration by appointment with BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6049

TO BE LET.

TO LET—One GROUND FLOOR FLAT at Cuffe Parade. Apply to S. R. BOMANJI, 9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. 6654

TO BE LET.—ROOMS, BLOCKS and SHOPS for high class opposite Bandra Station. Abdul Rehman Manzil. Apply M. ESSACK, Tailors and outfitters, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. 6551

TO BE LET.

TO LET a very desirable FLAT in Marina Mansion, Chowpatti, E. L. and Fans. Charming sea view. For rent apply MANAGER on the premises. 6573

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6614

TO BE LET—One MOTOR GARAGE, near the corner of Bhindi Bazar and Sandhurst Road A furnished ground floor of Banglow named "Tayeb Palace" near Motlibai Hospital on Lamington Road. For rent apply to ABDUL AJIJ HAJI TAYEB, Kazi Sayed Street. Telephone No. 2131. 6592

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A good male SHORTHAND and TYPIST CLERK. Must be capable of taking dictation at 100 words a minute also 2 TYPISTS, capable of typing about 100 words a minute. Apply by letter giving copies of certificates and testimonials and state salary required. Successful applicants will receive the benefit of provident fund and free passes, etc., etc., according to the Company's rules. Apply to Box No. 1472, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

THE TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Tata Publicity Corporation, Limited, will be held at Nos. 2 and 2a, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1920, at 5 p.m.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Standard Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 6245

RECLAMATION OF BACK BAY.

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

IT IS INTENDED to call for tenders in December for the construction of about 8,000 lineal feet of the sea wall of the Back Bay Reclamation from Colaba Point northwards.

2. In the meantime Contractors and others, who desire to make preliminary enquiries, may apply to Sir GEORGE BUCHANAN, K.C.I.E., at the Offices of the Development Directorate.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Director of Development,
Bombay. 6549

B. I. S. N. CO. [illegible] LTD.

[illegible] "CHAKDINA" 3033 TONS.

WILL SAIL on or about 30th November, 1920 for Alexandria via Suez and Portsaid, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports and cargo for

Adalia	Larnaga
Alexandretta	Limassol
Beyrouth	Constantinople
Jaffa	Smyrna
Caiffa	Piraeus
Latkia	Corfu
Mersina	Bari
Tripoli	Brindisi
Rhodes	Venezia
Famagusta	Trieste

For Transhipment at Portsaid on Through Bill of Lading

For rates of freight and Passage money apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Bombay. 6489

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	26th November, 1920
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921.
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5984

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

WANTED—DELIVERY MESSENGERS, BOY PEONS, HEAD PEONS.

(I). Delivery messengers receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 13/8 plus house rent allowance of Rs. 7. Total Rs. 20/8 monthly. In addition task work earnings on messages delivered at the rate of 5 pies per message by cycle and 7 pies on foot.

(II). Pay of boy peons Rs. 15 (rising to Rs. 16 in 3 years) with house rent at Rs. 4 per mensem.

(III). Peons on Rs. 20 rising by increments of Re. 1 every three years to Rs. 27 with house rent at Rs. 7 per mensem.

Applicants for boy peons—Appointments must be between 12 and 18 years of age and the rest above 18 up to a maximum of 25 years of age.

Applications will be received by the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Public Counter between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily.

Central Telegraph Office,
Bombay, 26th Nov. 1920. 6639

WANTED.

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEER. Pay according to qualifications. Railway experience necessary. Apply with testimonials. Must join at once.

P. G. DAS,
Executive Engineer,
Gondal Railway. 6584

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—INDIAN LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS for branch line working. Applicants must have had at least two years' previous railroad driving experience, must have good references, and be able to speak, read and write a fair report in English. Starting rate Rupees 50 p.m. rising to Rupees 105 p.m. plus mileage. Apply in person bringing references, to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay. 6643

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Umbrellas Waterproof, (2) Blankets Country or Cumblees, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 10th day of December, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper. 6666

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Coats Waterproof will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 19th day of January, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper. 6667

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL MILLS.

SEALED TENDERS invited for sale of wastes of Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mill, Poona, and Pitty Mill, Bombay. Forms to be obtained from the Proprietor's Office, at 20, Apollo Street.

GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Esq.,
MUKUNDLAL BANSILAL, Esq.,
Proprietors. 6663

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when the resolutions duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Saturday, the 6th day of November, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation.

By order of the Board,
M. D. DAMU,
Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

WHEREAS the Directors of the Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd., were requested on the 1st November, 1920, by the requisite number of the Shareholders of the Company to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to consider whether the Company should be wound up voluntarily and WHEREAS the Directors having failed to convene such Meeting, the requisitionists are themselves convening the MEETING, NOW NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at No. 3 and 3/1A, GRANTS LANE, LAL BAZAR (IN THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. LITTLE & CO.), Calcutta, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if deemed desirable of passing a resolution with or without modifications.

"That the Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily."

The said resolution if passed will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a subsequent meeting, of which due notice will be given.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1920.

(1) LITTLE & CO.,
(2) BHANA RAM SHEODIAL,
(3) DEWANCHAND & CO.,
(4) NATHOOBHAI KARSANDASS,
(5) CHHAGANLAL KALIDASS.

Signed by:—

Under the provision of Article 64 of the Articles of the Association, the Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd. 6660

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MAHOMEDALLY TYABALLY has contracted to purchase from DHANJISHA CURSETJI DAMANIA, the undermention property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground, containing by admeasurement 151 square yards or thereabouts beings a portion of the oart called Bangdi Wadi bearing Collector's Old No. 313, New No. 2095, Old Survey No. 15, New Survey No. 6/7390 situate, lying and being at Girgaon Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuages tenements standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1654 and Street No. 197 to 199, 201 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage of the oart, on or towards the West by the property of Mulji Canji, on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Putlaji and on or towards the South by the Girgaon Back Road aforesaid.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 6642

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COTTON TRADE MEETING.

THE ADJOURNED PUBLIC MEETING of all concerned in Cotton Trade will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba in the Hall of The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd.

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
Chairman.

Bombay, 29th November, 1920. 6662

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Magistrate and Munsiff in a State in Gujrat. Starting salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Only High Court Pleaders or LL.B.s, either practising or with experience of service, should apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, birthplace, present employment and other particulars to Box No. 1478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6661

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MANMOHANDAS PARBHUDAS, NARBHERAM PARBHUDAS, VIJEYSEN PARBHUDAS and JAIKISSONDAS PARBHUDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants the Trustees and Beneficiaries under the Deed of Trust, dated the 9th day of August, 1886, and expressed to be made between Devidas Lalloobhai of the one part and Devidas Lalloobhai, Lukhmidas Goculdas and Parbhudas Purshotamdas of the other part, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 399, 399 and 399, New Nos. A/13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 2/6994, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under E Ward No. 2333 (1) and now under D Ward No. 3989 (1) of Street Nos. 303-305-311, and are bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the property of Rukhmabai, widow of Vithoba Pe[illegible]lick Ghargay, on or towards the West by the property of the said Parbhudas Parshotamdas, on or towards the North by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Harivalabhdas Balgovandas and on or towards the South by the said Grant Road.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1920.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

[illegible] that Mr. [illegible] "CHOWNA, of [illegible] are desirous to sell [illegible]. All persons [illegible] any claim [illegible] the said property by way of [illegible] inheritance, lease, [illegible] or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the Office, No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay (in the Mercantile Bank Building), within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Mowzah Sowsari, in the Zilla of Nasik, registered in the Books of the Collector of Nasik, under Survey No. 39, Pote No. 1 and containing by admeasurement 2 acres, 16 gunthas and 73 square yards or thereabouts, together with the two several newly erected plinths for proposed bungalows and a pucca built sweet water well erected thereon, and which said land is bounded on the East by the Public Road leading to and from Nasik, on the West by land registered under Survey No. 44, on the North by the property of Sooker Ebrahim and on the South by the property belonging to the estate of Sorabji Dossabhai Framroze, deceased, and lately sold by the Vendors to Cooverji Burjorji Mithaiwalla, together with all furniture therein contained except copper, brass and other metal utensils, a mahagany coloured bedstead with bedding and a family photo in frame.

The said premises are believed by the Vendor to be within the Cantonement Limits.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 6627

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 3589 E 3599.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANGESH RAGHUNATH LAUD alias MANGESHRAO RAGHUNATH LAUD, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewadi, Retired Chief Clerk, Coaching Audit Office, G. I. P. Railway, a widower. ... Deceased.

VASANTRAO MANGESH LAUD, sole surviving son of the deceased and, a Vakil of this Hon. Court. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of Nov. 1920.

Mr. VASANTRAO MANGESH LAUD,
Petitioner-in-Person. 6653

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE KING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANCHHORDAS JINABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale of the immoveable property situate at Khetwady Back Road and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written to our clients free from all incumbrances. Any person or persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, easement, incumbrance, trust, possession, succession, lispendence or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any will be considered as null and void and waived and the property will be transferred in the names of the purchasers in the records of the Bombay Municipality and Collector of Land Revenue.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those four pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Foras Tenure the cess whereof has since been redeemed situate at Khetwady Back Road, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of a chawl of four compartments standing thereon containing as per recent admeasurement 915 (nine hundred and fifteen) square yards or thereabouts but which according to the New City Survey admeasures 889 square yards and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under

Collectors Old No.	Collectors New No.	Old Survey No.	New Survey No.
13	13,497	13	1/5518
13	13,498	13	2/5518
13	13,499	13	3/5518
13	13,496	13	4/5518

and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos 2138 (1), (2), (3) and (4), Street Nos. 75-77-79 and 81, Khetwady Back Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Khemraj Shri Krishnadas, on or towards the South by the Khetwady Back Road on or towards the East partly by the property of Mahomed Joosub and partly by the property of Sharafally Fazalli Kanchwalla and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor and are surrounded on all sides by a compound wall.

Dated this 27th day of Nov. 1920.

DASTOOR & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 6645

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913,

and

In the matter of the Central Bank of India, Limited.

The Central Bank of India, Limited, a joint stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and having its registered office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 22nd day of November, 1920, presented to the Sitting Judge in Chambers High Court of Judicature, Bombay, by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of July, 1920, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 11th day of August, 1920, and which resolution runs as follows:

"That the Memorandum of Association submitted to this meeting and for the purpose of identincation subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, be and the same is hereby approved, and that pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, Section 12, the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such Memorandum of Association with extended objects as therein set forth for the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company, copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this Resolution under the said Act".

And NOTICE is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 8th day of January, 1921, and any person interested in the said Company whether as Shareholder creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said petition be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors on payment of the proper charges for the same.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Central Bank of India, Limited. 6474

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Re:—SALE OF HOUSES AT DEMONTE STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARIANO FRANCISCO XAVIER PEREIRA, a Christian Inhabitant at present residing at Culva in Thana, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client, Rajabally Mahomed. All persons therefore, having any claim into or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at DeMonte Street, in the village site (Gauthan) of Bandra together with the message, building or tenements standing thereon and registered under No. 424 in the mark sheet Bandra No. 3 in the office of the Collector of Thana and bearing Bandra Municipal No. 403 and containing by admeasurement 1,173 square yards and bounded as follows, i. e. to say, on or towards the East by a Public Road, on or towards the West partly by land bearing City Survey No. 419 and partly by a public road, on or towards the North by land bearing R. S. No. 5 and on or towards the South by the De Monte Street and which messuage, building or tenement is commonly known as the "Parmesur House."

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at DeMonte Street in the village Site (Gauthan) of Bandra together with the messuage, building or tenement standing thereon and registered under No. 423 Bandra, Municipal No. 404 in the map marked sheet Bandra No. 3, in the office of the Collector of Thana and containing by admeasurement square yards and bounded as follows i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the public passage and by the DeMonte Street, on or towards the West partly by land bearing City Survey No. 421 and partly No. 422, on or towards the North by a public road and on or towards the South partly by DeMonte Street and the Public Road.

Bombay, dated the 27th day of Nov. 1920.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Purchaser. 6644

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, by Public Auction on the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following Government Surplus Stores:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m.:—

Coir, hemp and Manilla cordage, twine, dumbbells, G. S. bronze phosphor ingots, asbestos packing and sheets, rolls of copper wire gauze, tool steel, bearing metal, wooden screws, shovels, spirit levels, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m.:—

Wells flare lamps, wells portable lamps, pit saw frame files, Bastard files, asbestos sheets and packing, copper gauze, shovels, rivetters tools, spring wire steel, high speed twist drills, spiking, rivetters and flogging hammers, angers, metal cutting saws, tool steel, emery wheels, paint grinding machines, gun-carriages, broad gauge sleepers, M S bulb angles, gun wheels, gun-carriages and parts of guns, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th December 1920, at 2-30 p.m.:—

Copper sheets, tin phosphor, Ratchet braces drills, picketting robes, split pins, ships hydraulic lifting jacks, 50 and 100 tons hydraulic punching machines, wells flare lamps, paint grinding machines, standing tents, files of various cuts, platelayer's rail gauges, rivets, camel leading ropes, girth ropes, neck ropes, Kitson lamps, etc.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer, and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale, other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJI CAWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th November, 1920.

TO BECTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion, High pressure stirrelizer, Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

Telephone: No. 2411

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cottonseeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds bags of tilseeds, bags of harda, bags of gram, bags of turmeric, bags of toor, bags of Orid, bags of bajree, bdles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, bdles of coir ropes, bdles of Jagree, bags of sugar, tins of oil, bdles iron bars, bags of sweeping grain, empty gas cylinders, Bdles of brass pots etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise whartage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th Nov., 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES, Situate at Falkland Road.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th Nov. 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will under the instructions from the Mortgagee Dr. Furdoonji Edulji Sherdiwalla in exercise of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed dated the 27th of March, 1915, and made between Pathan Bahadurkhan Mahomedkhan and Salim Bibi, widow of Nakhoda Abdullabhai Umerbhai, on the one part and the said Dr. Furdoonji Edulji Sherdiwalla, on the other part, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Pathan Bahadurkhan Mahomedkhan and Salim Bibi, widow of Nakhoda Abdullabhai Umerbhai, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground of which the present lessor is Bai Jivanai, widow and executrix of the late Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registered Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or range of chawl or buildings and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2192, Street No. 288, 290a, 296, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Punjabi Hassam Fulwala, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by Falkland Road and on or towards the South by the property of Chunilal Hemchand and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors and which bear New Survey No. 5524, erroneously described in the Indenture of Conveyance dated 28th day of September, 1915, from Mitya Omar bin Nakhoda Osmanbhai to the Mortgagor as all that piece or parcel of leasehold land of which the present Lessor is Bai Jivanai, widow and executrix of the late Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, containing by admeasurement 188 1-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or range of chawl or buildings and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2192, Street Nos. 288, 290a, 296, situate at Falkland Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road, on or towards the West by a Gully and the property formerly of the Manekbai Rajaram and now of Choonilal Hemchand Jariwala, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Gulam Nubee and now of Haji Ebrahim Sulleman and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Miya Omar bin Nakhoda Usmanbhai and bear New Survey No. 5524.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 34 and one-ninth square yards fronting on the East side of Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road, 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Savaji, on or towards the North by the property of Memon Saleh Mahomed Shutriwalla, and on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond it by the property formerly of Memon Aba Miya and now of Rahim Hinga Dhobi and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2-2250, Street No. 1A, and which bear New Survey No. 5524, erroneously described in the said conveyance dated the 28th day of September, 1915, as all that piece of lease hold land of ground of which the present lessor is Bai Jivanai, widow and executrix of the late Bomanji Shapurji Chothia containing by admeasurement 34 1-9 square yards with two privies standing thereon fronting on the North side of a private passage, opening on the West side of Falkland Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Memon Saleh Mahomed Shutriwalla, on or towards the West by a gully and beyond which property formerly of Memon Aba Miya and now of Rahim Hinga Dhobi, on or towards the North by the property of Nagu Savaji, and on or towards the South by a passage both of which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Miya Umer Bin Nakhoda Usmanbhai and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2-2230, Street No. 1a, and bear New Survey No. 5524.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandar was Bai Sonabai Merwanji Tarachand who died on or about August, 1915, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts together with messuage tenement or dwelling house the chawl and a privy adjacent thereto standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Southern side of Falkland Road, or otherwise called Duncan Road, in the Registration Sub-distirct of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2177 and Street No. 198 and 206 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Dhunbai widow of Parsi Rustomji and now of Munchersha Dorabji Cooper on or towards the West by the property formerly of Khoja

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

Jamalbhai Bhusa Karmalji, on or towards the North by Falkland Road and on or towards the South by the property of Bawa Shankerdas Gulabdas together with the right of sweepers passage leading from the South side of the property and also together with the gully or passage, on the East and West of the said property and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, and bear New Survey No. 5530, erroneously described in the conveyance dated 28th September, 1915, from Miya Umer bin Nakhuda Usmanbhai to the mortgagors as all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandar was Bai Sonabai Merwanji Tarachand and who died on or about August, 1915 containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house together with the chawls and a privy adjacent thereto lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Southern side of Falkland Road, or otherwise called the Duncan Road Row in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes and under D Ward No. 2177, and Street No. 198 and 206, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Falkland Road on or towards the South formerly by the property of Dhunbai, widow of Parsi Rustomji and now of Munchersha Dorabji Cooper, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Khoja Hussan Pradhan and now widow of Jamadbhai Bhusha Karamally and on or towards the West by the property of Bawa Shankerdas Gopaldas together with the right of sweepers' passage leading from the South side of the said property and also together with the gully or passage on the East and West of the property and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Miya Umar bin Nakhuda Usmanbhai and bear New Survey No. 5530.

Further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendors Attorneys Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchordas and Co., at their Office at Medows Street, Fort, or of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES FLANNELETTE.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd December at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ebrahim Haji Moledina.

EX. S.S. "CIRCASSIA."

M H 1584 M H Bombay—933/41—9 cases Flannelette.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 30th November, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
1,526 BAGS OF JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Popatlal Punamchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Jamnadas Vithaldas shop at Khan Bazaar the following:—

1,526 bags Java White Sugar Ex. S.S. Sealda, T. M. L., Ralli, Bombay, made in Java.

Deposit 25 per cent. is required and delivery order will be sold

---

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
2,288 BAGS OF JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Ramchand Hargovind, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 30th November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Jamnadas Vithaldas Shop at Khan Bazaar, the following:—

2,288 bags Java White Sugar ex. S.S. Sealda, T. M. L., Ralli, Bombay, made in Java.

Deposit 25 per cent. is required and delivery order will be sold.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
508 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Premchand Jivabhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Jamnadas Vithaldas shop, at Khan Bazaar, the following:—

508 bags Java White Sugar ex. S.S. Sealda, T.M.L., Ralli, Bombay, made in Java.

Deposit 25 per cent. is required and delivery order will be sold.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th November, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

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A drama of to-day

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A brave and honest horse trainer gives all for honour. He is ruled off the track because of the cunning of a crook. He goes to the South and succeeds in bringing first a horse which was also ruled off.

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A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

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THE INVISIBLE HAND

A SMITH-BRADY serial in fifteen episodes, that will satisfy a popular demand for a mystery and detective story.

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MADAN THEATRES LD. PRESENT

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Who is the KIKI of the film—the part she played in the original production at the CRITERION

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"THE GLAD EYE"

Comedy in 6 Reels

One of the merriest of stage Farces.

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In absolutely New and Thrilling Scenes of Acrobatic feats.

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The Film Sensation of the Age.

"Back To God's Country"

By the producer of

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ARE YOU TIRED OF COMMON PLACE FILMS

THEN YOU MUST SEE THIS SCENE ACTUALLY FILMED INSIDE THE

RUIN OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Do you love God's Great out of doors, where the Giant wolf stalks its prey, where the only law is the knife or gun or rope. This is

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Adopted from the story

"WAPI, the WATRUS"

IN

Good Housekeeping.

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A serial of baffling mystery, intrigue and romance, in fifteen episodes.

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Absolutely the greatest and the most, sensational, undoubtedly the most unusual and the most thrilling, serial ever produced featuring the world-renowned, internationally famous Stars.

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Programme includes; A Screaming (1-reel) Comedy.

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in the most fascinating of all Turf Romanees

A Great Coup by Nat Gould

AT

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Supporting Horse and men weighing 2,500 lbs.

Prof. E. M. KAPADIA (Broacha)

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The smell of Tobacco saved a wife from the consequences of an innocent Sin. She sought refuge with a strange man—and he kept her secret.

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"SQUEAKS and SQUAWKS!"

To-night; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The monsoon has become weaker. The rainfall has been nearly general in South-east Madras, with a few falls in South Burma. Negapatam reports four inches, Trichinopoly one, Cuddalore one and a half.

The western disturbances is slowly approaching the Nortwest Frontier.

Forecast: No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and except at Delhi the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are slightly above the average at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and east Rajputana and is in excess at Karachi. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputan; night temperature is above the average at Bikaner and Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Centeral India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and Bhavnagar-Para and is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa. Day temperature is above the average in Cutch and Centeral India West; night temperature is below normal at Bhavnagar-Para and in north Gujarat.

The Centeral Provinces—Skies are clear or lightly colouded, Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Hoshangabad and Chanda.

The Konkan,—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded, Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Malegaon; night temperature is either normal or slightly below the average.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in southeast Madras, Negapatam reporting 2·53". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the Peninsula and the Centeral Provinces. A disturbance from the west has given light cloud in Baluchistan and lower Sind.

Forecast.—No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th November 1920.

The monsoon has been weaker. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras with a few falls in south Burma. Negapatam reports four inches, Trichinopoly one and Cuddalore one and a half.

The western disturbance is slowly approaching the northwest frontier,

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 29th NOV. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Deade		Rainfall		
	Maximum past 24 hours	Minimum past 24 hours	Past 24 hours	Excess (+) or defect (-) since 1st June	Departure from normal since 1st June
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	—	—	0·04		
Jask	86	61	0·04		- 0·22
Muskat	86	71	0·57		+ 0·33
Do.	—	—	—		
PUNJAB—					
Multan	77	47	0·67		- 0·18
Kharaitiani	77	44	0·30		- 0·25
Lahore	81	56	0·65		- 0·08
Miani	83	58	0·28		- 0·2
Ambala	77	46	0·57		- 0·35
Delhi	72	42	0·32		- 0·13
UNITED PROVINCES.					
Agra	81	53	0·41		- 0·13
Mainpuri	79	49	0·61		- 0·2
Fatehgarh	84	48	0·47		- 0·1
Cawnpore	86	48	0·66		- 0·18
Allahabad	79	3	0·48		- 0·10
RAJPUTANA & MALWA.					
Jacobabad	74	51	0·47		- 0·07
Karachi	81	75	0·91		- 0·0
Ajmer	85	44	0·37		- 0·18
Jodhpur	89	56	0·41		- 0·12
Kotah	87	52	0·33		- 0·08
Mount Abu	78	57	0·44		- 0·31
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTERAL INDIA					
West—					
Rajkot	82	60	0·10		- 0·09
Dwarka	83	—	0·13		- 0·01
Porbandar	84	69	0·55		- 0·22
Rajkot	91	65	0·50		- 0·21
Bhavnagar-Para	91	66	0·40		- 0·16
Surat	94	70	1·54		- 0·12
Ahmedabad	94	66	0·37		- 0·12
Deesa	91	63	0·37		- 0·11
Neemuch	86	60	0·28		- 0·16
Indore	86	54	0·75		- 0·35
CENTERAL PROVINCES—					
Jabalpur	81	45	0·47		- 0·53
Seogor	83	56	0·47		- 0·45
Hoshangabad	86	58	0·64		- 0·30
Khandwa	91	68	0·78		- 0·49
Akola	93	68	0·31		- 0·44
Amraoti	89	65	0·28		- 0·38
Nagpur	89	68	0·28		- 0·10
Chanda	88	69	0·61		- 0·1
Raipur	84	75	0·47		- 0·39
West—					
Jalgaon	88	71	0·20		- 0·44
Ratangir	93	75	0·50		- 0·13
Harwegoe	85	64	0·89		- 0·84
Karwar	90	81	0·81	9·15	- 1·72
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	90	54	0·49		- 1·69
Ahmednagar	86	63	0·18		- 0·67
Poona	88	60	0·56		- 0·67
Sholapur	87	64	0·37		- 0·84
Bijapur	88	54	0·41		- 0·85
Belgaum	86	58	0·84		- 1·13
Aurangabad	88	53	0·73		- 0·63
Hyderabad (Deccan)	87	56	0·34		- 0·51
Hyderabad	83	51	0·18		- 0·84
MADRAS & CEYLON.					
Mangalore	86	69	0·64		+ 2·02
Calicut	86	70	0·87		+ 3·37
Cochin	86	75	0·85		+ 1·67
Coimbatore	—	—	—		—
MADRAS PRESIDENCY. MALABAR & MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	86	73	0·67		- 1·48
Bellary	92	70	0·32		- 1·80
Cuddapha	93	73	0·80		- 0·48
Madras	93	71	0·50		+ 17·51
Bangalore	77	54	2·74		+ 9·0
Coimbatore	77	57	7·09		+ 8·74
Trichinopoly	73	69	0·45	18·7	+ 13·91
Negapatam	74	71	2·53	19·76	+ 31·44

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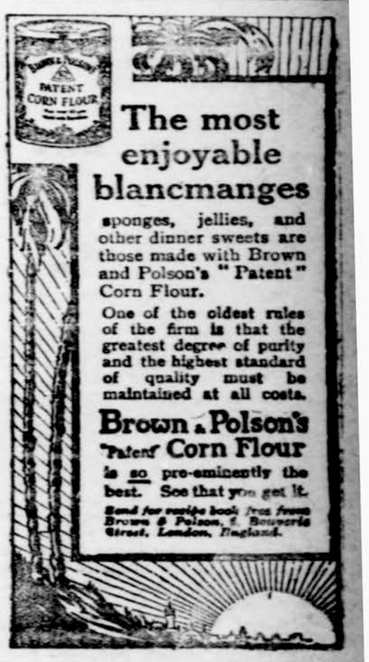
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sponges, jellies, and other dinner sweets are those made with Brown and Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.
One of the oldest rules of the firm is that the greatest degree of purity and the highest standard of quality must be maintained at all costs.
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is so pre-eminently the best. See that you get it.
Send for recipe book free from Brown & Polson, 1 Bouverie Street, London, England.

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Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than
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Make Baby Happy and Strong.
MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
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Economic & Financial Review.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Brussels Economic Conference.

The proceedings of the Brussels Economic Conference on which a veil was thrown by the Government have at last been brought to light by their issuing a report of the delegates for India with several appendices giving report of the International Financial Conference and reports of several Sub-Committees. The International Conference was convened by the League of Nations "with a view to studying the financial crisis and looking for the means of remedying it and of mitigating the dangerous consequences arising from it." The original intention was that the Conference should be held about the end of May 1920, but it was for various reasons postponed and it finally assembled at Brussels towards the end of September under the presidency of Mons. Ador, ex-President of the Swiss Republic. In all no less than 39 States were represented and the Conference held 17 sittings. The delegates appointed to represent India were Mr. H. F. Howard, Sir Marshall Reid, and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. The report of Indian delegates though it covered only three pages shows how the various problems discussed at the Conference affected India intimately. The following main subjects were discussed: (1) public finance, (2) Currency and Exchange, (3) International Trade, and (4) International credits. With regard to (1) certain recommendation were made by the Committee on Public Finance and adopted by the Conference; these are necessarily of a general character and lay down lines on which the different Governments are advised to proceed. The Conference emphasized the fact that the reduction of prices and the restoration of prosperity was dependent on the increase of productions and that the continual excess of Government expenditure over the revenue was one of the most serious obstacles to such increase of production as it must sooner or later lead to the following consequences:—

(a) A further inflation of credits and currency.

(b) A further depreciation of the purchasing power of the domestic currency with still greater instability of the foreign exchange and

(c) A further rise in prices and in the cost of living. The Conference therefore, considered it imperative that every Government should, as a first social and financial reform, on which all others depend—

(a) Restrict its ordinary recurrent expenditure, including the service of the debt, to such an amount as can be covered by its ordinary revenue.

(b) Rigidly reducing all expenditure on armaments in so far as such reduction is compatible with the preservation of national security.

(c) Abandon all unproductive expenditure.

(d) Restrict even productive extraordinary expenditure to the lowest possible amount.

Thus while the Conference has recommended a reduction of all expenditure on armaments, the Government of India is busy increasing its already heavy expenditure and we are threatened with the report of the Esher Committee being put into operation in near future. Mr. Howard signified his agreement with the views pronounced at the Conference on Public Finance but it does not appear from the proceedings if he went beyond the usual platitudes of which the bureaucracy is so familiar.

Currency and Exchange.

The Committee on Currency and Exchange also submitted a report adopted by the Conference. This report generally agrees with the lines given by M. De Vessering in his recent book, for he presided at the deliberations of the Committee. The report observes and rightly that the currencies of all the belligerent and of many other countries, though in greatly varying degrees, have, since the beginning of the War, been expanded artificially, regardless of the usual restraints upon such expansions and without any corresponding increase in the real wealth upon which their purchasing power was placed; indeed, in most cases in spite of a serious reduction in such wealth. This inflation of the currency cannot add to the total of real purchasing power and its effect consequently must be to base the currency. The effect has also been to intensify the general rise in prices. Several suggestions have been made to counteract the evils of such a system the principal of which are:—

(1) The growth of inflation should be stopped.

(2) The creation of additional credits should cease; and Governments and Municipalities should not only not increase their floating debts but should begin to repay or refund them by degrees.

(3) Until credits can be controlled merely by the normal influence of the rate of interest it should only be granted for real economic needs.

(4) Commerce should, as soon as possible, be freed from control and impediments to International Trade removed. Is it in view of this that the control on rice is to be removed from 1st January?

(5) It is highly desirable that the countries which have lapsed from an effective gold standard should return thereto. The Committee find it impossible to say how or when all the older countries would be able to return to their former measure of effective gold standard or how long it would take the newly formed countries to establish such a standard. In case of countries like India which was promised and yet not given a gold standard since years it would appear that the millennium is still far off.

(6) Deflation must be carried out gradually and with great caution, otherwise the disturbance to trade and credits might prove disastrous. This is a significant commentary on the policy of the Government of India which wanted to have deflation by the sale of Reverse Councils and the results are seen in the terrible dislocation of trade.

(7) The Committee do not recommend any attempt to stabilise the value of gold and doubt whether any such attempt can succeed.

(8) Neither an international currency nor an international unit of account would serve any useful purpose or remove any of the difficulties from which international exchange suffers to-day.

(9) In countries where there is no Central Bank of issues one should be established. We have now got the Imperial Bank of India which will start its operations from January and it may be hoped that this power of issuing Notes will soon be given to it.

(10) Attempts to limit the fluctuation in exchange by imposing artificial control on exchange operations are futile and mischievous. This recommendation also needs to be carefully borne in mind both by the Government and several of our financial critics. We in India have been spoon-fed since so long a time in currency matters as other matters by the Government that we believe it to be one of the greatest necessities of trade that the exchange should be fixed by the Government. There are those who believe that the end of the world will come if the exchange goes above 1s. 4d., while on the other hand, there are others who believe similarly dreadful sequences will follow if the exchange goes below 2s. Both these schools of thought do not mind about Government's non-interference as long as the exchange goes on merrily to suit their requirements, but as soon as the exchange assumes the nature of will-of-the-wisp, to use the words of Mr. Wadia, there is an agitation and cry for government interference. In the beginning of the year while the exchange was near 2s. 2d. importers were right glad at the heights to which it had risen and were optimistic enough to believe that they would be able to cover their exchange at 3s. Soon however began its perilous decent and now at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d. importers are wringing their hands and making frantic appeals to the Government to stop the rot and to save them from tremendous losses. Exporters and producers on the other hand who were making frantic appeals in the beginning of the year are now silent and perhaps glad at the turn the exchange has taken. The Government should now leave off tinkering with the exchange and let it run in a automatic manner according to the demands and requirements of the trade.

International Trade.

The report of the Committee on International Trade said definitely that the cessation of all the wars which were still being waged in the world was a preliminary condition to the resumption of normal trade relations. Not only must foreign wars cease in their opinion but international troubles must also similarly cease for "foreign trade cannot prosper in a country where internal conditions do not inspire confidence." This Committee also recommended "Progressive restoration of that freedom of commerce which prevailed before the War, including the withdrawal of artificial restrictions on and discrimination of prices against external trade." Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who was a member of this Sub-Committee emphasized that while India was anxious to cooperate in the world's reconstruction there was a strong body of public opinion in India which favoured a policy of protection for her industries, and he urged that the question of tariffs should be excluded from discussion as not relevant to the matters at issue. He also pointed out that all the volume of external trade amounted in 1919-1920 to 139 million pounds (£) of imports and 218 million pounds (£) of exports, her trade per head was very low as compared with other countries, as the following figures show:—

Trade per head in 1913 and 1919 (in dollars).

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1913.	1919.	1913.	1919.
India	3	4	3	5

It is very likely that the Reformed Councils will insist on adjusting the tariffs of India according to the popular opinion and in consonance with the vital interests of India. Sir Fazulbhoy therefore acted rightly in insisting on keeping this tariff question outside the palo of the Brusse's Conference as otherwise India would be bound to some unnatural arrangements claiming from her duties and obligations and not leaving her any privileges.

International Credits.

The most important part, perhaps, of the Conference was the consideration of the question of international credits. The whole scheme was thought out and formulated by M. Delacroix Prime Minister of Belgium. The difficulties which at present lie in the way of international credit operations arise almost exclusively out of the disturbances caused by the War and the normal working of financial markets cannot be completely re-established unless peaceful relations are restored between all peoples and the outstanding financial questions resulting from the War are made the subject of a definite settlement which is put into execution. Recognising this the Conference decided to recommend to the League of Nations that an international organization should be formed and placed at the disposal of States desiring to have resort to credits for the purpose of trade for their essential imports. These States would then notify the assets which they are prepared to pledge as securities for the sake of obtaining the credits and would come to an understanding with the international organization as to the conditions under which these assets would be administered. The Bonds issued against this guarantee would be used as collateral for credits intended to cover the cost of commodities. The Indian delegation through Sir Marshall Reid gave their approval to the main idea underlying the scheme but proposed a modified scheme suited to the peculiar conditions of India. The Government of India have now addressed the different Chambers of Commerce inviting their opinion as to how far any such scheme is likely to assist the various export interests and secondly whether they have any suggestions to make regarding the practical details of the scheme. In the event of a scheme on such lines proving practicable and finding general acceptance among the nations represented at the Conference the Government of India will then consider the question of participating therein to the extent of accepting the responsibility for a definite share of international guarantee. The main thing is that all the countries have suffered heavily by the War and that specially the ex-enemy countries have suffered the most. If the world is to be reconstructed no selfish commercial policies should be allowed to go on. Sir Marshall Reid observed in this connection that all nations, whatever might be their normal traditions and policies must agree to permit, even if only as a temporary measure, the freest possible interchange of commodities. The maximum of production is vital to quick reconstruction and this can only be achieved if the workers of every country are encouraged to produce those commodities for which they are best equipped, and by the production of which they can best add to the world's common wealth. The "Statist" writing on the work of the Conference, says that "of the soundness of the conclusion of which there can be question, but their application by the various national Governments is doubtful in the extreme and it is highly desirable that the League of Nations should embody in concrete fashion some of the formulate adopted by the Conference." This doubt regarding the ultimate success of the Conference is due to the fact that while the restoration of ex-enemy countries is essential, the resumption of normal trade relations, the slightest effort on their part to push their production in the allied countries is at once trotted forth in support of their very existence as the capture of the allied and neutral trades by Germany. Such a [illegible] make success of a movement which demands sacrifice and selflessness on the part of all the States concerned.

Government Communique.

The Government have issued a communique in reply to the representation recently sent by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the currency situation. It is styled a plain and frank statement by some critics. One cannot conceive how it could have been otherwise after the orgy of mistakes committed by the Government and their advisers. This financial communique is quite analogous in character to the sage advice offered by Lord Chelmsford to let by-gones be by-gones and forget the past. It is a psychological maximum that one can forgive but not forget. Similarly with regard to the finance muddle the Government have now to confess their utter hopelessness in face of the whole situation and they imply indirectly that the whole history of the financial policy for the last 9 or 10 months has no possible explanation. Jallianwalla had no explanation and we are advised to forget the past. The sale of Reverse Councils and all which accompanied has no explanation and we are again advised to forget the past. The Government of India is driven to be iconoclastic in asking the people to forget the past. What hopes, however, do they give about the future?

The late Principal Anstey.

The educational life of Bombay has lost in Principal Anstey a live and vigorous personality. When he came five years back he was confronted with the difficult task of organising the Government College of Commerce in face of the tremendous difficulties of sheer indifference on the part of the Government and want of funds which necessitated the location of the College in a building meant for retail trade. He was a fighter however and fought bravely and strongly against all the difficulties and succeeded in getting a site for the college buildings. Unfortunately, he has passed away before seeing the realisation of his fondest hopes. His sympathies were wide and acute and his college may well claim the distinction of being the only institution where all the latitude was given to public speakers. He had a noble ambition of bringing the college into active and intimate touch with the commercial and industrial life of this city. He was trying several experiments to achieve this end and though one cannot say that he was successful in his efforts, he has at least placed the college on the way to success in this direction.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Nov, 26th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool ..	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indiads	100
" " Imports ..	..
Mid. American Spot ..	12.73
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan. 15.80 Mar. 15.75
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 15.67 Jan. 15.11 Mar. 15.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	11.08
Feb.	..
Mar.	11.04
Apl.	..
May.	11.00
June.	..
July	10.92
Aut.	..
Sep.	..
Oct.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Nov.	11.14
Dec.	11.07
Jan.	11.07
Feb.	11.04
March	11.02
April	10.98
May	10.95
June	10.92
July	10.89
Aug.	10.83
Sept.	10.75
Oct.	10.69

Tone:—Quiet.
Manchester Market:—More enquiry in cloths.
Yarns:—Occasional sales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Nov. 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	7.00
" " Fully Good ..	7.50
" " Fully ..	8.00
" No. 1 Oomera Good ..	8.75
" " " Fully Good	9.75
" " " Fine ..	10.35
" Broach Good M.G.	10.35
" " " Fully Good..	10.85
" " " Fine ..	11.35
" Broach Good ..	6.82
" " " Fully Good..	7.32
" " Fine ..	8.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 26th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export ..	5,000
" Forwarded ..	53,000
" Imports ..	96,000
" Stock ..	958,000
Actual Weekly Sales ..	18,000
Water Twist	2/11
Printers Cloth	81

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	63,000
" Exports to Great Britain	19,000
" " to Continent ..	34,000
Futures at New York January	15.18
" " March	15.22
" " May	15.20
[illegible]	15.85
[illegible]	15.50
[illegible]	14.41
[illegible]	14.48
Sale Lis Ocilos (No 7 quality	7 1/8
Domestic Bills ..	3.49.00
U. S. Mixed ..	99 1/2
" Foreign ..	75 1/2

	Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan ..	5,000
Stock of Cotoon at U. S. Ports ..	1,353,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,366,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 26th.

Rentes 3% ..	55 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 3/4
" 2 months hence	48 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on short supplies and bear covering and on Eastern buying. Closed uncertain.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7⅞
Bar Gold (per oz.) ..	117/7

Tone of Gold:—Steady. Small amount to America.

Interest day to day loans	5 1/2
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers..	..
Consols 2½% ..	44 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½% ..	39
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	54 1/4
Government Securities 3% ..	46 1/2
On London at Paris .. Francs	57.70

SHARES.

Chartered Bank ..	£14½
Hong Kong Bank ..	£114 1/2
National Bank ..	£41

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 26th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£66 5/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£73 1/8
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£33

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 26th.

WHEAT.

Australian Jan.-Feb. London Paid	£112/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Nov-Dec. Quoted	£30
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Quoted	£28
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£23½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£10
Toria Rapeseed:—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£31

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£86
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£78
Cooper Braziers	£144
Yellow	14 1/2
Hard Spelter Nominal	30
orrugated Sheets	£35

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	43
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	44/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	45

Tone:—Absence of buyers. Very Dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. ..	1/4
Plantation First Later: Crepe Dec. Paid	1/1 3/4

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The Cotton Market at Colaba remained very quiet for ready business on Saturday last and about 800 bales only are reported to have changed haads. Exporters are quite out of the Market while new Khamgam, Akola were offered at Rs. 270, Yeotmal @ Rs. 310 and Nagpur Arvi @ Rs. 320.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G. Good.		Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	265	255	245	..	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Oomra No. 3 ..	..	295	280	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1 ..	350	335	320	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2 ..	335	320	305	..	"
M.G. Southern No. 3 ..	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 27th Nov. 1920.

Cotton	8,834 Bales.
Wheat	1,117 Cwts.
Linseed	1,983 "
Rape, etc.	402 "
Gingellyseed	933 "
Poppyseed	100 "
Groundnuts	1,593 "
Casterseed	136 "
Rice	684 "
Myrabollams	353 "
Cottonseed	5,676 "
Mowraseed	81 "
Gram	438 "
Juwar	519 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,895 "
Ba ree	961 "
Coal	7,585 Tons.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Nov. 29th 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.—Mar.—April.
10.07 11.02
—4 —5

May—June—July—August.
10.95 10.89
—4 —3

New York—New Orleans.
May 15.03 Jan. 14.85
—17 —33
Mar. 14.95 Dec. 15.00
—27 —35

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/8
Bank Demand	1/6 7/16
Do. Acceptance 3m/s	1/7 3/8
Fcs. Demand	421
American Dollars	376 1/2
Hongkong "	244 1/2
Shanghai "	332 1/2
Japan	189
Singapore	152 1/2

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

Daily Quotation Rates.

Nov. 29th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Curimbhai..	No. 12 1/2	1 0 6
Sapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 6 3
Do.	No. 42/2	2 6 3
Do.	No. 20	1 7 6

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

Nov. 29th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	85 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1¼	85 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	85 0 0
Do.	1¾	85 0 0
Do.	2	85 0 0

COPPER RATE

Nov. 29th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Copper ..	3/4	78 0 0
Do.	1	81 0 0
Do.	1¼	81 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	82 8 0
Do.	1¾	82 8 0
Do.	2	82 8 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		51 0 0
Panch teka joint		24 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		52 0 0
Brass-Barrs ..		34 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Nov. 29th 1920. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30..	61 0 0	9 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	60 0 0	9 0 0
" Karachi Bangla ..	61 0 0	9 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	12 12 0	13 8 0
" " Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	15 4 0	16 0 0
" " Thin ..	14 8 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	90 0 0	..
" Gajar 75-25 ..	85 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50 ..	80 0 0	..
" Black ..	70 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	15 8 0	16 4 0
Groundnuts ..	80 0 0	..
Mowraseed ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Barley ..	48 0 0	..
Castorseed ..	49 0 0	9 12 0
Cottonseeds ..	40 0 0	5 9 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May ..	9 7 9
Linseed May ..	16 6 9

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-3.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 107-8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/6-9/16.
D. D. on London 1/6-5/8.
3 M/st. D. A. 1/7-3/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 421
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 471.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 192.
60 D/st. D P Rs. 175
American Cross rate Dols. 3.49.
London Silver spot D. 49/2
London Silver forward D. 49.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 66.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 56.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 60.
4 per cent. Municipal long-dated 69
5 per cent. City Improvement Trust long-dated 60.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 90½ to 92½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 99.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29.

S S Ferrera, Henkins, Muscat.
S S Huntsend, Stuart, Trieste.
S S Clan Mackinon, Thomson, Manchester.
S S Shwedagon, gentle, Rangoon.
S S Tenga, Fantoma, Marseilles.
S S Onda, Lowth, Rangoon.
S Koweit, Wheeler, Basrah.
S S Favignana, Clincenzo, Genva.
S S Merkara, Manley, Karachi.
S S Warialda, Perritt, Busreh.
S S Havildar, Hartsch, Samarang.
S S Santa Clara, Dexter, New York.
S S Taroba, Sulivan, Turban, etc.
S S Kalyan, Finchi, London.
S S Banka, Hansen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURE

Nov. 29.

S S Bandra, Felt, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer City of Sparta for Calentta.
Steamer Merkara, for London.
Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Favignana for Genoa, etc.
Steamer Koweit for Red Sea Port.
Steamer City of London for Liverpool.
Steamer Nemes for New York.
Steamer Kalyan for London, etc.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 29th Nov. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Kasado Maru ..	Kobe	2/12	.. O S Kaisha
B	Sofala ..	Calcutta	29/11	.. M M & Co
D	& E Varzin .	Antwerp	N F	.. K N & Co
G	Kilindini ..	Calicut	30/11	R E Collin & Co
G	Calicut ..	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
H	Karachi ..	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
H	Nour-El-Bahr ..	N F	N F	P Paddrees & Co
M	Exypt ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
N	City of Spanta ..	Calcutta	N F	.. Graham & Co
P	Shed gata Mendi ..	Antwerp	3/12	.. Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Irrawadi ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Kaveri ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Mahanadi ..	Karachi	30/11	.. K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Ponani ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Satrunji ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Chakdara ..	N F	28/11	.. M M & Co
Innsbruc ..	24 hours	29/11	.. L Triestino
Marjhob ..	2 days	1/12	.. Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Ouda ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
3	Chakdara ..	Basra	2/12	.. M M & Co
4	Barjora ..	Basra	3/12	.. M M & Co
5	Kingsbury	Philadelphia	1/12	T Morrison & Co
6	Akbar ..	Mauritius	N F	T Morrison & Co
7	Iran ..	P Gulf	1/12	.. P G S N Co
8	Jinsho Maru ..	Japan	1/12	.. N Y Kaisha
9	Frankdale.	Calcutta	4/2	. J Finlay
10	Kurmark..	Karachi	13/12	.. J Finlay
12	Loyalty ..	Marseilles	N F	N Morarji & Co
15	Lady Blake	Tuticorin	29/11	.. M M & Co
16	Ferrara ..	Momahatrah	N F	.. S W & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

14	Linga ..	Karachi	29/11	.. M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Irevethve..	Colombo	30/11	.. M M & Co
2	Morwada ..	Karachi	2/12	.. M M & Co
3	Huntsend.	N F	N F	.. Graham & Co
4	City af London ..	Karachi	8/12	.. K N & Co
6	Massillia ..	Liverpool	8/12	.. Graham & Co
6/7	Brito Mart.	N F	N F	.. Oddissi & Co
7	Merkara ..	Antwerp	1/12	.. M M & Co
8	Moora ..	Karachi	1/12	.. J F & Co
9	Massniel o.	Colombo	29/11	.. L Triestino
10	Warina ..	Basra	1/12	.. M M & Co
11	Banca ..	Japan	2/12	.. M M & Co
12	Scindia ..	Marseilles	2/12	.. Graham & Co
13	Artemisia..	Dunkirk	1/12	.. Graham & Co
14	Narkunda.	London	4/12	.. M M & Co
15	Baroda ..	Basra	30/11	.. M M & Co
16	Binfield ..	Calcutta	3/12	.. D R I M
17	Karadeniz.	Suez	6/12	.. D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Firoozi ..	N F	N F	.. T M & Co
Chakdina ..	Port Said	N F	.. M M & Co
Abydos ..	N F	N F	.. I & P S N Co
Varsova ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

EXPORTS

Nov. 29.

S S Narkoonda for London:—1,300 cwt. khismiss, H. A. Esmail; 75 cwt. deer horn, H. A. Esmail; 28 cases slabs, J. A. Bebbie & Co.; 60 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 500 cwt. sultania, A. Chagla & Co.; 200 cwt. kismiss, S. Gordhan & Sons; 334 cwt. coconat oil, Tata Oil Mill Co.; 16,040 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 12,600 cwt. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 148 cwt. deer horn, Vishram Esmail & Co.; 147 cwt. deer horn, Ismail Shivjee; 1,200 cwt. Khismiss, M. Jafferbhoy & Co.; 24 bales sheep skin, M. H. Leduck; 60 bales cotton, A. Mayer; 93 cwt. chutney, N. K. Jusswala; 500 cwt. kismiss, David Sassoon & Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—125 cwt. khismiss, C. Jwanlal; 4 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 157 cwt. hemp, A. Chagla & Co.; 569 cwt. khismiss, A. Chagla & Co.; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 750 cwt. bones, Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—1,200 cwt. linseed oil cake, E. J. Dwer; 975 cwt. groundnut oil cake, E. J. Dwer; 1,000 cwt. merabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—502 cwt. miltet, A. Govindjee & Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—1,000 cwt. goundnut seed, H. S. M. Munshi.

S S Massilia for Sarcelona:—220 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Hirjee Nensey.

S S Mura for Hull:—1,000 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Artemisia for Leith:—1,000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kochun Maru for Humburg:—165 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 164 bales cotton, Mitsua B. Kaisha; 61 bags gum, A. A. Shustarey; 100 bales cotton, Forbes F. Campbell; 973 cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 20 bales cotton, J. Narandas; 107 cwt. gum, M. Jafferbhoy; 21 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 999 bales cotton, Kalichand Deechand.

HOME RULE AND ARMY.

WHOLESALE ROUNDUP IN DUBLIN

TO BE PURSUED WITH UNABATED THOROUGHNESS.

300 ARRESTS: SEVERAL INTERNMENT CAMPS.

MR. GRIFFITH SPIRITED AWAY.

FATAL EXPLOSIONS IN CORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

The authorities in Ireland evidently intend to pursue with unabated thoroughness the intensified measures which they are taking to smash the revolutionary military organisation. It is stated that the wholesale roundup in Dublin last week, resulted in 300 arrests being made. The authorities are preparing several internment camps for members of the Irish Republican Army. One is now ready at Dundrumbay County Down. It is capable of accomodating a thousand men in the army huts, similar to those used in the prisoners of war camps.

MR. GRIFFITH TAKEN TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

FREQUENT TRAGEDIES AND HUNDREDS OF ARRESTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, the "Acting President of Irish Republic", has been taken to an unknown destination. Others arrested in Dublin are Professor John McNeil and two Sinn Fein M.P.'s, Messrs. McBride and Duggan.

TREMENDOUS SENSATION IN DUBLIN.

WHY MR. GRIFFITH WAS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

To-day's arrests of the Sinn Fein leaders have caused tremendous sensation in Dublin where the arrest of Mr. Griffith is regarded as of the highest importance.

It is recalled that when he went to Paris in July he declared in an interview that they had accepted aid from Germany and would accept aid from anyone as long as they were under the English yoke. It is authoritatively stated that the arrest of Mr. Griffith was due to the revelations contained in the recently captured documents, showing the closest link between the Republican army and the Dail Eireann, of which Mr. Griffith is the head. The Dail Eireann has been collecting funds for the Republican army which is engaged in a murder campaign and it is believed that the Dail Eireann would not supply money without some control over the purposes for which it is used. It is likely that Government will henceforth subject those arrested, who are connected with the Republican army, to some form of internment. This indicates a certain measure of acceptance of the Republicans' declaration of a state of war and the demand to be treated as prisoners of war.

GROWING ALIENATION FROM EXTREMISTS.

It is pointed out officially that there is a growing alienation of the Irish people from the extremists. The striking instance of the decision of the Galway Council to sever connection with the Dail Eireann and revert to allegiance to the constitutional authorities of the realm. This action on the part of the leading representatives of a strongly nationalist county is expected to have important effect on public opinion throughout the South.

Frequent tragedies in Dublin have created panicky feeling since Sunday morning. The deaths in Dublin total thirty-five. The process of coming out those wanted is continuing relentlessly day and night. Some hundreds have been arrested, but many have been quickly released. It is authoritatively declared that owing to congestion in prisons those arrested will be confined in strongly guarded internment camps. Other arrests will follow as soon as the camps are ready.

REPRISALS IN CORK.

DRAPERY STORE COMPLETELY GUTTED.

BLACK AND TANS PREVENT FIRE BRIGADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Following the number of explosions a large drapery store in Patrick Street, Cork, has been completely gutted by fire. It is alleged that the Black and Tans at the point of revolver prevented the Fire Brigade from attending and ordered all the volunteer helpers away. The damage is estimated at £50,000.

CASUALTIES BY BOMB EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

There was another bomb explosion in Cork this morning in which two persons were killed and one wounded. The explosion, which is surrounded with mystery, occurred at a coffinmaker's works. Two men working at a bench were killed instantly and an apprentice was hit by a piece of shrapnel and seriously injured.

INQUIRY INTO REPRISALS.

LABOUR COMMISSION TO START ON NOV. 30.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

The Labour Party announces that its commission of enquiry into the reprisals in Ireland, departure of which was postponed owing to the Dublin murders, will start on November 30th and remain in Ireland for a fortnight.

PRECAUTION AGAINST SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

BARRICADES ACROSS DOWNING STREET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

By lamplight yesterday evening the workmen dug the foundations and erected high barricades across Downing Street and another street off Whitehall affording entrance to a number of Government offices. It is believed that these measures have been adopted as a precaution against Sinn Fein outrages.

SEQUEL TO DISCLOSURES OF SINN FEIN PLOT.

CAUSE FOR ERECTING BARRICADES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Sinn Fein plot to terrorise England disclosed by the authorities on 24th included plans to damage the Government buildings in London. This explains the hasty erection of barricades in Downing Street and another narrow thoroughfare off Whitehall through which entrance can be gained to the buildings and the Prime Ministers residence. The Houses of Parliament are also closed to the public. The captured documents show that it was intended to use motor cars to transport bombers to the scene of action. The members of the Government and the high officials have received numerous threatening letters.

STRIKING IRISH RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

REQUEST FOR REINSTATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

The employees of the Londonderry-Lough Swilly Railway in Ireland, one of the railways partially closed owing to the refusal of the employees to carry troops, have requested to be reinstated, promising in future to carry all traffic, including troops.

LIVERPOOL COTTON WAREHOUSES ON FIRE.

A YOUTH KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

It is reported that the Sinn Feiners set fire to a number of cotton warehouses in Liverpool last night. Disturbances occurred and a youth was killed. He saw two men in the doorway of a cotton warehouse and went and fetched a policeman who proceeded to arrest them. One hit the policeman violently with a heavy bolt cutter and the other fired at him, but missing the policeman killed the youth. Both the men escaped.

"IT MUST BE REVISED."

FRENCH PRESS ON TURKISH TREATY.

ONLY WAY TO PACIFY TURKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Paris.—26.—The Havas Agency says:—

The French papers express satisfaction and see an happy omen in the utmost cordiality prevailing at the first meeting of the French and British Premiers on former's arrival in London.

"Le Temps" summing up the French opinion states that France was in favour of an immediate declaration defining the policy towards Constantine, but Britain preferred the attitude of expectancy. "Le Temps" thinks that the question of how to preseve peace in the Near East is of paramount importance. M. Venezelos, now a refugee in France, is pleading for the ungrateful country and opposing any reshaping of the Treaty of Sevres and other protests are already being heard.

"Le Temps" believes, however, that general interest must come first and that interest demands that any fighting in the Near East must cease, and that the permanent causes of conflict in Thrace must be eradicated. That task was entrusted to Greece, who was relied upon to watch Smyrna and Thrace and to pacify Asia Minor; but it was a task which has proved somewhat too heavy for her and now the fall of M. Venezelos has disorganised her army and upset her domestic and foreign political structure, and it is being asked whether Greece is now strong enough to check the Turkish Nationalists and keep the Bulgarians from the Aegean Sea. The French opinion believes that the only way to pacify the Orient and save Greece herself, is to revise the Treaty of Sevres as regards Smyrna and Thrace. It is thought that by leaving the treaty as it is any chance of agreement with the Turkish Nationalists is withdrawn from the Constantinople Government.

"Le Temps" concludes:—This means perpetuating war in Turkey and playing the Bolsheviks' game in the Near East, which would do our British friends no good.

ALLIES TO DEMAND GUARANTEES FROM GREECE.

AGAINST RETURN OF GERMAN INFLUENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

An authoritative French source in London states with regard to the Anglo French Conference, that it now seems probable that the Allies will take no step in the direction of revision of the Treaty of Sevres, but will demand from Greece the most serious guarantees against the return of German influence in Greece. The course of the preliminary discussions has been satisfactory and it is firmly believed that a definite solution acceptable to all the interested parties will be finally reached.

GREEK COMMAND IN ASIA MINOR.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS OCCUPY FOUR TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

Smyrna.—The Royalist General Papoulas, has replaced the Venezelist, Paraskevopoulos, in command of the Greek army in Asia Minor.

The Turkish nationalists have occupied four townships from which the Greek troops have withdrawn without fighting.

Except for minor incidents the discipline of the Greek army has been maintained but the situation is uncertain.

MEDIATION FOR ARMENIA.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

Washington.—The League of Nations has appealed to President Wilson asking him to act as mediator regarding Armenia. There is no information as to the President's reply.

RUSSO-POLISH NEGOTIATIONS

PROCEEDING WITHOUT INTERRUPTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Warsaw.—Contrary to the previous reports it appears that the Russo-Polish peace negotiations at Riga are proceeding without interruption.

DEFENCE OF PERSIA.

BRITISH MINISTER'S NOTE TO PERSIAN GOVT.

CABINET'S REQUEST FOR A COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Another stage in Lord Curzon's policy, which he announced on the 16th instant, is marked by a Note from the British Minister in Teheran addressed to the Persian Government. According to "The Times'" Teheran correspondent, the Note believes that even if the Mejliss is summoned within a month, it is not likely satisfactorily to dispose of the Anglo-Persian Agreement sufficiently quickly to enable force to be organised in time to meet the present emergency and external menace. It therefore proposes immediate organisation of a small force from the Cossack division which has proved utterly incapable of defending the country and a central brigade under British officers. The Cabinet has requested all the deputies and other notable persons now in Teheran to elect a Committee to share the responsibility of the Cabinet pending the meeting of the Mejliss.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

WHAT MUST BE DONE TO PROTECT THEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Lord Lamington, writing to "The Times", suggests that for the purpose of protecting the British interests in Shattalarab and South Persia, besides safeguarding the retirement to the south of the Persian Court and Government from Teheran in the event of a Bolshevik advance on a large scale the road from Bushir to Shiraz should be repaired and re-alined which even if the road was not used for the purpose intended would incontestably be valuable for the purposes of trade and administration.

UNIQUE MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF V. C. VETERANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

A unique memorial in honour of the men of the Royal Artillery who have won the Victoria Cross since the Crimean War, including the Mutiny and South African campaign, was unveiled by Lord Horne at Woolwich to-day. Several holders of the Cross including four, who won it in the Boer War, were present.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY CONTINGENT TO VILNA.

ITS STRENGTH,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

The League is sending an International Military Contingent to Vilna. It will consist of one Belgian, two French, two Britain and two Spanish companies and also a machine-gun section for each company and will be commanded by Colonel Chardigny, who is now the head of the League's Commission already on the spot.

ADMISSION OF AUSTRIA TO LEAGUE.

SUB-COMMISSION ARRIVES AT AN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Geneva.—The Sub-Commission has arrived at an agreement in principle in favour of the admission of Austria to the League. An unanimous invitation is probable.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

U. S. ASKED TO COLLABORATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Military Commission of the Assembly of the League has passed a resolution in favour of asking the United States to collaborate informally in the study of the problem of reduction of armaments.

DEFINITE PLEDGE DEMANDED.

"HATRED MUST CEASE."

SUGGESTION FOR CONFERENCE.

COL. WEDGWOOD ON THE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Colonel Wedgwood has given to the Associated Press the following statement of his views on Non-Cooperation, this being his first considered pronouncement on the subject. The Colonel says.

The people of India have received me so kindly as no Englishman was ever received before. This gratitude, which I have done all too little to deserve, makes it necessary, that I should say clearly what I think, though in doing so, I lose the admiration and gratitude of patriotic Indians whom I love. Every good Indian should want democratic Swaraj and work for it, make sacrifices for it. If he thinks it right, he should throw up his post and Non-Cooperate. Each man should do what he thinks right even though others think it wrong.

THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

Personally I regret the Non-Cooperation movement, especially refusal to go to councils and to form there an effective opposition. I regret it, because, I think it will delay Home Rule and prevent training in self-Government which is made possible by the Reforms Act. One cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that these provincial councils largely filled, as they will now be, by puppet members will frame badly the two great bases of democracy, education and local government by panchayats. So much depends on these foundations being well laid and foundations are difficult to alter. But that is all just a matter of opinion. When the Government of India Act was passed, I hoped that the struggle for political freedom was over. When the change of government came in England full Home Rule could have come quietly given and taken in a friendly spirit. That England would do so is however not believed, the peace is not to be, the fight goes on, and we have Non-Cooperation. Indian Extremists are not to blame.

BUREAUCRACY CONDEMNED.

The O'Dwyer school and the extremists of the bureaucracy started Non-Cooperation. I have seen nothing worse than the way in which the Punjab Government has quite recently destroyed the Government of India Act so far as the province is concerned. They have so jerrymandered the franchise and constituencies that, as they themselves boast, nationalists can only elect seven out of seventy supposedly elected members. Want of trust, want of Cooperation is visible in every line of this fraud. The non-release of 86 martial law prisoners shows that though H. M. the King-Emperor is willing to cooperate and start a fresh page of history, the Punjab Government know better than His Majesty and want to change neither their manners nor their methods. I need not say more of the folly of this official Non-Cooperation. It has produced its Jallianwallah Baghs. We want no more such results on either side. The wisdom or otherwise of the Indian Non-Cooperation movement does not seem to me so important as the methods and principles that have been adopted to carry the movement through. Non-Cooperation with Government is one thing, to teach hatred of those who differ in race or even in opinion is quite a different matter. Who knows what will come of it? I can forsee. Years ago, long before the bloody butchery of Amritsar, I saw and saw aright what was coming in India. I tried to prevent it as the following letter to the Secretary of State will show. I must try to prevent it still, for hate destroys the soul. The letter is dated 14th June 1917 and is addressed to Mr. Chamberlain. It says:—

APPEAL TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"Dear Chamberlain,—The freedom of India seems to me to be the highest thing in politics that there is for the liberals, such as me, to fight for, and I dont think you can be expected to aim at anything except delaying that freedom. The Indians and we liberals here really want India to be a self-governing unit in the federation of nations called the British Empire, even though it does mean less efficiency, more corruption, fewer British officials and Indians as equals. Neither you, nor Chelmsford, nor Islington, nor a single one of your council or officials in India really wants this. You are the Ulster garrison. We shall have to state in public and state soon what we are after, which is Home Rule for India, perhaps, as Sinha said, in 50 years' time. That is our goal. Honestly I do not think it can be yours. Your various stages of responsibility for councils must come like clock-work, not just when the Anglo-Indian gets his periodic fright. If you do not state the goal clearly, if you leave India with vague promises of further advance when the time is ripe, if there is no hope for India from a *beau geste* by Lloyd George, why then we are enemies. What is coming in India is boycott, not just boycott of Englishmen but sending to coventry of every Indian who associates himself with Government and English. Once we have a majority of Indians in the movement we can terminate in six months the detested rule of Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. The strain of the patriot (surviving in me still) leaves me wishing you might give freely before the thumb screw is applied. You will give way too late. After martyrdom India will be lost to the empire, far worse we shall have missed the chance of imperishable glory of the name of India. (Sd.) Josiah C. Wedgwood."

HATRED DESTROYS THE SOUL.

The Colonel continuing his opinion says:—So it has come about and now the British Government and Non-Cooperators are working up to the next stage, slaughter, terrorism, and anarchy. Well enough do I understand Non-Cooperators. If I were an Indian, indignation might easily overwhelm both judgment and principles, if I had seen my people murdered and the murderer receiving £20,000 and the blessing of the Foreign House of Lords. I might easily run amok regardless of all consequences or justice. I understand it and I sympathise. Men like Pandit M. Nehru who for the ideal step down from affluence to comparative poverty, fire and rouse the admiration of all mankind. Though you may satisfy your passions by preaching hate, no good can come from such preachings. Hatred destroys the soul. Mahatma Gandhi himself does not preach hatred of anything but of injustice, but most of the others do so preach, defiling the cause. The Mahatma has made it clear if there is violence, not sanctioned by him, he will withdraw to the Himalayas. But he knows well enough that violence is only an eruption on the skin, and hate is the disease that kills. Apart from the victims, I would say open violence is less damning than hatred bottled up by fear of consequences Non-Cooperation as now practised seems to me to involve coercing, bullying, and hating all those Indians who retain their posts or their practice or their seats on the councils or all those who continue to cooperate for base or honourable motives. My life has been spent in trying to prevent coercion and bullying. No argument of temporary expediency can persuade me that it is right for the King or priest or State or a majority to control opinion and make men cowards. The Mahatma knows I am right. He will never coerce. He will try to prevent it, but will he be able to stop his allies?

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

But it would be unfair as well as futile to expect Indian patriots to stop building up this mountain of hatred and bitterness unless the British Government stop building from their side too. There too there must be a change of heart. I see no way of bringing about this change of heart among the bureaucracy and Europeans except by making it perfectly plain that at a certain definite date Indians will be masters in their own house and will obtain Colonial Home Rule. If Non-Cooperators really believed that the bureaucracy was preparing for and working for Home Rule, if they could get and believe in a firm promise of Home Rule by a certain date, if they could see the formation of a National Territorial army to be a weapon of the Indian Government of the future, then indeed peace might come in our time. So far as the Hindu Non-Cooperators are concerned we should get in the new legislatures Cooperation and preparation for effecient rule. Would the Moslems not also get what they want? Thanks to the Greek elections something may even now be done to restore Thrace and Smyrna and to extend the Ottoman power over Arabia. But the reconstruction of Mussalman respect and the reconstruction of free Mussalman lands depends not so much on altering treaties, which do not alter power as on re-creating power. The eighty millions of Indian Moslems must be the basis of that power. At present Non-Cooperators do not believe any British Government will give them Home Rule. They think the I. C. S could and would postpone the date of change for ever. I cannot (though I know many I. C. S. men who are honest workers for the Indian democracy) blame them for this want of faith. Some one even higher than Government must now speak if the Indian is to have faith, and if the bureaucracy is to face its new tasks in a new spirit. I think I have judged aright Indians whom I know and trust. I think the British people really mean Home Rule.

CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

If that is so, it is wicked to allow the hate campaign to continue. The solution must seem obvious to all good men. A conference must be held and a compact entered into The conditions of the Confer-

(Continued on next page.)

MESOPOTAMIAN SITUATION.

SHEIKHS SURRENDERING.

EFFECT OF PUNITIVE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

A Mesopotamia communique says on the Lower Euphrates the majority of the important sheikhs in the Suquashsuyukh area have surrendered and the punitive measures have caused the tribes in Samayah and the Rumeitha area to sue for peace.

The insurgents in the Hillah-Shamiyah area on the Middle Euphrates continue to surrender. On the Upper Tigris owing to the unsatisfactory progress of collection of arms and ammunition, the tribes have been given ultimatum threatening punishment unless the surrenders are completed by November 27th.

EXPLOSION IN MILAN MUNITION WORKS.

A NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Milan.—A telegram from Vergato reports an explosion in the munition works where the charges were being removed from the aeroplane bombs. It is stated that a number have been killed and injured.

MORE EXPLOSIONS IN VERGATO FACTORY.

SEVEN KILLED AND 15 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Milan.—Explosions are still occurring in the factory at Vergato. Hitherto seven persons have been killed and fifteen injured. A large number of houses have been rendered uninhabitable.

DEVASTATING AVALANCHE ON MONT BLANC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

Rome.—An avalanche on Mont Blanc has swept away the famous forest of Purtud and devastated an area of four square kilometres.

The face of a precipice, twelve hundred feet deep, south-east of Mont Blanc, also broke away and fell on the Brenva glacier.

NEW ORDER OF NUNS.

TO COME OUT TO INDIA IN SEPT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

The clergy and the laity of Allahabad Catholic Church presented an address this morning to Dr. Angelo Poli, the Catholic Bishop, who has just returned from Italy. The Bishop in his reply said that as a result of the conferences on Indian Missions, which he conducted while at home, several missionaries had offered themselves to come out to India, and a new order of nuns would arrive in this country by September next, and probably an Order of religious brothers also, to work in the diocese. The question of the establishment of a new diocese at Patna was discussed with His Holiness the Pope.

EX-KAISERIN LYING SERIOUSLY ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Rotterdam.—The "Maasbode" reports that the ex-Kaiserin is unconscious and that her recovery is improbable.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

The death of Doctor James Drummond Anderson is announced.

The late Dr. Drummond Anderson, M.A., Litt.D. was born in Fort William, Calcutta on 11th Nov. 1852. After being educated at Cheltenham College and Rugby he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1875 and retired in 1900. He was the University lecturer on Bengali at Cambridge. Besides his papers on linguistic subjects in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society and other papers, his other publications are:—Kachari Folk Tales, A Collection of Chittagong Proverbs, The Peoples of India, etc.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Chettyapatti, South Indian Railway wires:—Through running between mile 274/14 and 275/6 which was interrupted on the 26th instant by a breach on the line, has now been restored

LACK OF NEW COTTON ORDERS.

LANCASHIRE RESTRICTING OUT-PUT

WORST SITUATION SINCE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

There is considerable distress among the cotton workers in Lancashire owing to most of the employers restricting the output in consequence of the lack of new orders.

It is estimated that the production in Burnley has been curtailed seventy per cent. Many mills are only working in daylight twice weekly.

The average adult wage is one sovereign weekly. The situation is stated to be the worst since American Civil War.

CURTAILING PRODUCTION IN COTTON MILLS.

MASTER SPINNERS TO TAKE VOTE OF MEMBERS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester has decided to take the vote of the members on the proposal to curtail production in the mills spinning American cotton by fifty per cent.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

DENOUNCES MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL' INSULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

The International Trades Union Congress representing twenty-six million workers and eighteen countries at a meeting in London passed a resolution denouncing "the calumnies and insults directed against the Congress by the leaders of Moscow International."

The resolution was opposed by the Norwegian delegates only, whilst Italy remained neutral.

GERMAN EXPORT TO ENGLAND.

ARTICLES SENT WITHIN PAST FIVE MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 29.

Telegrams from Berlin state that nearly one million pounds worth of toys, at the current rate of exchange, will be delivered in England before Christmas. Six hundred thousand clocks and seventy-two thousand musical instruments have been sent to England during the past five months also a thousand commercial motor cars and ten thousand gallons of German wines monthly, together with quantities of agricultural and textile machinery.

SILVER BULLION & BRITISH SILVER CORN.

NO EXPORT WITHOUT A LICENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

The "London Gazette" reports that silver specie may be exported freely without a licence, but that the export of silver bullion and British silver coin is still prohibited except by a licence.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

RELUCTANCE OF INDIAN MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The Indian bazaars will probably be little inclined to buy silver until the effects of a poor monsoon are dissipated. No vigour in the China export trade can be anticipated until the world stocks of the Eastern and other goods are depleted to such an extent that import merchants can buy with a reasonable hope of profit.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir J. N. Jordan has been elected Director of Chartered Bank.

The death is announced of the Rev. Corbett Knight, Bishop of Gibraltar.

Lieut.-Colonel John Lewtas, I.M.S., left forty-two thousand sterling.

The following warrant officers of the Indian Marine have been awarded the M.B.E., for services in Mesopotamia:—J. G. Barnesley, J. Bryson, J. Borrows, S. Chandler, G. P. Elliott, L. Garaway, A. V. Green, F. Johnstone, A. H. Lovett, A. McNeill, R. Metcalfe, V. M. F. Pereira, A. E. Pointing, J. Thompson, E. Wilkinson.

NON RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA.

UNIONIST PARTY TO JOIN SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Johannesburg.—As an outcome of the Conference with the Premier, General Smuts' Unionist Party has decided to unite with the South African Party in support of General Smuts' appeal on behalf of the constitution and a non-racial South Africa.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

The following is the result of the Manchester November Handicap:—

Pommedeterre	 1
March Along	 2
Planet	 3

Twelve ran.

Won by a head, three lengths between the second and the third.

Betting:—5/2 against March Along; 3/1 Pommedeterre; 33/1 Planet.

The runners were identical with the probables.

REDUMS IN BURMA.

"RANGOON TIMES'" VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Nov. 27.

Commenting on the "London Times" statement that the Government of India Act will be extended to Burma, the "Rangoon Times" while considering the step to be an advance, thinks it will receive a wide measure of approval, Burma's natural abilities being equal to those of India's. The paper therefore hopes the rumour is correct, but vigorously opposes the "Times'" suggestion of closer union with India as inadmissable. The reason for separation is of greater urgency.

DEFINITE PLEDGE DEMANDED.

COL. WEDGWOOD ON THE SITUATION.

(S[illegible])

[illegible] on the [illegible] letter to all Englishmen [illegible] to Sir R. Ramsay Pote [illegible] forward a [illegible] limit and an Indian Army as the basis of reconciliation. Will not the congress move, or even take the first step? The Congress has called for the impeachment of the Viceroy and under the circumstances His Excellency would probably not even wish to preside. But what could be finer work for the Prince of Wales, what could more nobly raise the curtain on his public life and career, what better pledge could there be to India, what better advocate for change of heart that must take place among his own people? If the Nagpur Congress refuses to consider and accept this suggestion, if they, as some say they are sure to do, reject the blood stained hand of perjured England, then no more can be done except to wait and hope for this madness to end. British Labour with all the goodwill in the world will have failed and anarchy or tyranny will come upon India. If on the other hand, as I still think it will, under the Mahatma Gandhi's guidance, the Congress accepts, then the British Government must accept or refuse. No camouflage will avail. The pledge and the army bear company together. If they do not accept, not only will India be united as were the Italians in 1861, Moderates and Extremists, but British Labour and I believe British Liberalism too will know their duty and back them in the fight.

U. P. COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

The nomination list for the U. P. Legislative Council show that there are 267 candidates for 78 constituencies. Of these 31 gentlemen have been elected unopposed for 27 constituencies. Six elections have taken place in respect of the Legislative Assembly and four in respect of th Council of State.

CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "AKALI."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The hearing was concluded to-day in the case against Sardar Mangal Singh, editor of "Akali" who stands charged with offences under sections 124A and 153A I. P. C. The Public Prosecutor addressed arguments on behalf of the Crown. The accused, who was undefended, refused to make any statement. Judgment was reserved.

The Godowns of gunnies in Anglo-French Textile Company took fire in an unexpected manner causing damages to an extent of about Rs. 50,000.

* * * *

Sardar V. N. Mettalik, B.A., was declared duly elected for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Inamdars and Sardars (Landholders). The polling was as follows:—Sardar V. N. Mettalik, B.A., 147 votes. Sardar S. L. Moodliar 28.

POONA COLLEGES.

PRINCIPAL PARANJPYE'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Nov. 29.

The two professors who have resigned from the New Poona College have been haranguing the students to leave their schools and colleges. But so far they have failed to secure any appreciable response, in spite of the notices put up on the entrance to the New Poona College asking students not to attend it. The work of the college is going on as usual, the attendance being slightly less. It is understood that the dissatisfied students have started a movement to petition the authorities of the the two-non-official colleges in Poona to refuse Government aid, to disaffiliate their colleges and to convert their institutions into national ones, failing which, they have threatened to go on strike and that signatures are being vigorously canvassed for such a petition.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

The Fergusson College has been working on as usual, though there were a few absentees. The Principal, Mr. Paranjpye has issued the following appeal to his students:—

"It has come to my knowledge that the students of this college are being exhorted to strike or to take some similar hasty steps with the object of compelling the college authorities to refuse the Government grant and University affiliation. I believe that the general attitude of this College on these questions is pretty well-known to most students, but that no students led on to take any hasty step from mere ignorance. I wish to make our position absolutely clear once more. The College and other institutions of the Deccan Education Society are receiving the Government grant and will continue to receive it, so long as it can be obtained consistently with our self-respect and independence. When these are found incompatible with Government grant or affiliation, the Society will be found ready to take whatever steps are necessary in the circumstances. The Government grant comes from the taxes paid by the people themselves and helps us to maintain our efficiency. We know by experience that educational institutions cannot be carried on without resources. The field of Education yet uncovered is so vast that if any new resources are placed at our disposal we think it best to use them to meet the needs that we can so well see. We are convinced that this college is in the fullest sense a national college, as it is conducted only by Indians of ability and for the benefit of Indian students. Under these circumstances, we do not intend to yield to any wild clamour of the moment and jeopardise the institutions which have an honorable history of forty years. I would caution my students that any hasty steps that they may be inclined to take may ruin them, blight their prospects, and take away from them the capacity to do any good work in the cause of the country in future. The workers in the college have only the good of the younger generation at heart. They would not have taken up this work, if they were only looking to their personal advancement. I trust that the students will realise that my colleagues and myself are their best friends and that we shall not hesitate in giving advice to them, however unpalatable it may appear to them for the moment."

RESOLVE OF STUDENTS OF BHIWANI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
BHIWANI, Nov. 29.

The students at Bhiwani following the Non-Co-operation programme met yesterday and resolved not to attend the school until they were made free and disaffiliated They then consulted Pandit Nekiram Sharma this morning and stopped going to the school. The Municipal High School is practically closed. Attempts are being made to turn the local Vaishya Vidayalaya into a free national school; and if so decided higher classes will be added and it will start very shortly. A mass meeting will be held this evening when this and election matters will be discussed. The whole district is strongly in favour of Non-Cooperation

Official & Personal,

Their Excellencies attended the Annual Special St. Andrew's Day Service at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday afternoon, where His Excellency unveiled a Memorial Tablet.

Their Excellencies Sir G. and Lady Lloyd attended the Wedding of Captain A. Kenneth MacEwan and Miss Barbara Bowen at the Cathedral on Saturday afternoon.

Her Excellency attended a meeting of the Red Cross Committee at the Secretariat on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency received a deputation of the Bombay Millowners' Association at Government House on Monday afternoon.

Captain J. H. Parsons arrived at Government House on Sunday.

There was a Wedding Reception at Government House on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Alexander Weddell arrived at Government House on Monday.

Major A. S. Fry, I.M.S., has relinquished charge of his duties of Medical Officer, Seistan.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Holland, C.I.E., has resumed charge of his appointment as Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and as Chief Commissioner in Ajmer-Merwara.

Mr. A. T. Holme, C.I.E., of the Political Department has proceeded on a long leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. A. W. Fagan, I.C.S., is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bander Abbas.

THE LATE MR. G. K. GOKHALE AND EAST AFRICA.

(Continued from page 6.)

Indian community to preside, in welcoming one of their most eminent countrymen. In this manner, I have the occasion, which I cherish, of signifying my appreciation and high esteem of the Indian community itself, in which we are obliged to recognise very strong and decided powers for work and a natural tendency to respect the laws of the country they are living in. It also affords me the greatest pleasure, to be able to show my admiration for the illustrious personage, in whose honour we are assembled. We recognise in Mr. Gokhale a most cultured individual and one who owes his eminent position solely to his intelligence. Also, we must consider him a patriot; for most of his life he has devoted to the service of his countrymen. Men such as he are not only the pride of a race, but they are individualities that stand out prominently before the whole civilised world."

Mr. Gokhale's reply.

The words, which the Portuguese Governor thus chose for the occasion, were, it will be seen, by no means formal. They expressed, in a very brief compass, a true feeling for Mr. Gokhale's greatness and a true appreciation of it.

Mr. Gokhale replied in words, which showed that the welcome of the Portuguese Governor had deeply touched his heart After referring in terms of gratitude to the Portuguese, as represented by the Governor, for the kindness which they had shown to himself and to his fellow countrymen, he ended his speech with the following words:—

"In some respects, this is a remarkable gathering, because there are assembled here Indians of all kinds, of different classes and creeds, all living at such a distance from India, and at the same time joining in greeting one who comes to this land, endeavouring to further the interests of his fellow-countrymen. They greet me, not because I have done anything to benefit their lives in this land, but because I have been of slight service in their Motherland. I am on a mission connected with the honour and good of our Motherland; and all this shows how the hearts of Indians, no matter where they may be, are turned towards India. It also illustrates the new unity of life, that is already springing up, and that was not experienced only a few years ago. Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to me to hear the testimony, which his Excellency has been pleased to bear, to the value of the Indian community, and it was also a pleasure to hear in your address the high praise which you, my fellow-countrymen, give to the good that is being done by the Administration. I earnestly hope that you, my countrymen resident here, will continue to be a source of strength and a valuable asset to this land; and wherever you go and however far you go, I am sure you will remember that the honour and good name of India are in good possession."

Here again, in Mr. Gokhale's reply, it is easy to note, how deeply he had been moved by the Portuguese and Indian welcome. The Indians, who were resident in Beira at the time, repeatedly told me how happy he had been during his visit, and how frequently the Governor had referred to his reception at Beira in after years, as one of the most important events in his own administration.

Mr. Gokhale in London.

In 1914, after my visit to South Africa, I went back, by way of London, to report to Mr. Gokhale himself, during his time of illness in England, the news about the South African treatment of Indians, in the Transvaal and in Natal. He asked me, if I had landed in Portuguese territory, and mentioned the warmth of sentiment with which he had been received in Portuguese East Africa. I was told also by Mr. W. W. Pearson, on my return to India, that in his own experience also, the treatment of Indians in Portuguese territory was far better than that within the British Empire itself.

The question continually arose in my own mind even then, and it has come to me with greater force, year by year,—"Is there really a welcome, at all, for Indians within the British Empire? Or, are they, what Mr. Gokhale himself once called them, "The Pariahs within the Empire?"

If the latter is really true, then what does self-respect demand? Either full equal treatment must be given, cordially and sincerely, or else (so it appears to me) there is no place for Indians within the Empire.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

BROACH RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BROACH, Nov. 28.

The result of the polling of voters from the Broach District including the city has been declared. The total number of non-Mahomedans voters was about 17,000 and the candidates were only two. The votes recorded against each of them and the voters who voted for none are given below:—

Mr. Antoldas Pleader (400); Mr. Nasarvanji Anklesaria (361).

Mr. Antoldas, pleader, was announced as duly elected. Information is received from Ahmedabad that the Thakore Sahib of Amod (a Mahomedan) Jagirdar of the Broach District) is one of the successful candidates amongst the Mahomedans of Gujarat.

STUDENT NON-CO-OPERATORS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
DHARWAR, Nov. 27.

The following students have withdrawn their names from the College Register in virtue of Non-Cooperation from the Karnatak College Mr. N. G. Gagendragad, Mr. S. S. Pandurang Bhata, Mr. B T. Ramdurg, Mr. P. V. Jogalekar, Mr. N. G. Joshi, Mr. D. D. Jahagirdar, Mr. Momin, Mr. Nilogi, Mr. B. N. Kulkarni, Mr. S. V. Desai and Mr. M. S. Kamlapur, of the Victoria College.

MR. GANDHI AT ALLAHABAD.

COL. WEDGWOOD ON SELF-RELIANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali and party arrived at Allahabad to-day. In the evening they addressed a largely attended public meeting, the largest ever held here in the Swaraj Sabha ground. Pandit Motilal Nehru presided. Col. Wedgwood was present there.

Mr. Gandhi addressed the meeting in Hindi and implored the Hindus and Mussalmans to unite. He said that the first condition of Swaraj was unity. He reiterated his hope that if his programme was followed, Swaraj would be obtained within a year. The boycott of councils and schools and adoption of Swadeshi were strongly pressed, and lastly an earnest appeal was made for funds to carry out the objects of the movement. Mr. Gandhi hoped that a National College would soon be established in Allahabad.

He was followed by Maulana Azad and Mr. Shaut Ali. The latter referred the to the recent question in Parliament about Mr. Ghandhi's utterances in Rotak and said that Mr. Gandhi did not fear arrest.

Col. Wedgwood made a short speech saying that he represented the British Labour Party who were with the Indian people in their desire for the democratic Swaraj but the Indians in their struggle must rely on themselves and not on the sympathy of other countries. The Colonel pointed out that their campaign for freedom under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi, as long as it did not preach violence or hate, has full sympathy of all the democrats throughout the world. Patriotism was not beyond them that was International Brotherhood. He assured the audience of the sympathy of the Labour Party in England in their fight for Swaraj.

Pandit Motilal Nehru briefly addressed the meeting urging the people to boycott the elections to be held on the 30th instant.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

ADMISSION TO STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Principal, Aligarh College wires:—The M. A. O. College, Aligarh, will open on the 1st December and only those students will be admitted to whom the admission cards have been sent and their parents give assurance in the form required in the printed letter already sent to the parents with the admission cards. Students who desire to join the college and have not received the admission cards should apply to the Principal through their parents.

MR. SHAFI AT ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALIGARH, Nov. 28.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi, Education Member, arrived here this morning from Delhi accompanied by Dr. Wali Mohamed, Assistant Secretary. He was given an enthusiastic reception at the station and was escorted to the college by a riding squadron. Mr. Shafi had a busy day going over the college premises, holding consultation with the Trustees, interviewing staff, and having an informal talk with the students, discussing various educational matters particularly relating to the working of the Aligarh Universities Act which it is understood will be brought into operation in due time. The Education Member was entertained at a lunch at the College and about fifty people were invited to meet him including the leading Trustees and the members of the staff. A garden party was given in his honour in the afternoon where Mr. Shafi met a large number of leading men of Aligarh. He returned to Delhi to-night.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF BOMBAY MEMBERS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held on the 28th November 1920, the following 20 members of the All-India Congress Committee were elected with the number of votes they secured:—

Mr. M. A. Jinnah (63); Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (63); Mr. M. K. Gandhi (53); Mr. M. R. Jaykar (53); Mr. N. C. Kelkar (50); Mr. S. R. Bomanji (49); Mr. S. G. Banker (47); Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji (46); Mr. Joseph Baptista (44); Mr. K. M. Munshi (42); Dr. D. D. Sathaye (40); Mr. D. V. Belvi (39); Mr. Umar Sobani (37); Dr. M. B. Velkar (36); Mr. R. P. Karandikar (34); Mr. C. V. Vaidya (33); Mr. T. M. Kajiji (32); Mr. G. B. Deshpande (30) Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel (30); Mr. K. P. Kadilkar (29).

BERAR'S MEMBERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee met on the 28th May Aoqul Raufsha presided Messrs. Bedarkar, Vamanrao Joshi, Abdul Rasufsha, Sadshivarao Kelkar, Jogleker, Chanda were elected members of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. G. S. Khaparde was elected as President Messrs. Asanare, Jogleker and, Pimalikar vice-presidents; and Dr. Varhadpande, Messrs. Soman, Sadashivarao Kelker as Secretaries for the year.

Dr. Varhadpande proposed and Messrs. Mulay and Vaidya seconded the following resolution:—

The object of the Indian National Congress is the immediate attainment of the complete Swarajya according to the right of Self-Determination of equality with [illegible] and in the imperial and international matter by all legitimate and peaceful means.

It was passed by a majority.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency v. Parsis, Second Day, 11-30 a.m.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13.15	00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	5.00	13.30
Madras Mail	1.40	23.15
Poona Mail	13 30	14.40
Deccan and 3rd Poona Express ..	1.00	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	8 00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	14.00	15.00
Gujarat Mail	11.10	10.20
Ahmadwar Express	7.45	20 45
Pass Passenger	21.30	7 30

The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo being the month's mind of Mr. M. X. Continho there will be a Requiem Mass at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dadar, at 8 o'clock followed by an Officium Defunctarum. Friends and relatives are kindly requested to attend.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail steamer Syria which left Bombay on the 6th instant arrived Marseilles on Thursday, the 25th instant.

The Mail Steamer Rova with the outward Mails of the 16th instant passed Suez at 4 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The hours of booking of the registered letters, parcels and money orders at the Girgaon, Chinchpati and Cumballa Hill post offices were temporarily curtailed during the strike. With effect from Dec. 1st, registered letters and parcels will be accepted at these offices between 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. and money orders and savings bank transactions done between 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the Current Sessions are reminded that they are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow Wednesday, the 1st December 1920 at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

COTTON TRADE MEETING.

The adjourned public meeting of all concerned in Cotton Trade will be held to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba in the Hall of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on Sunday was 111 as against 114 on the corresponding day last year and 79 in 1918. No deaths either from Cholera or plague or small-pox were registered.

LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A discourse will be given by Mr. D. E. Gladstone Soloman, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art on "Women and Art" to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. J. Menezes, Watson College Bungalow, Chowpaty, kindly lent for the occasion. Parsian arrangements will be made. Members are privileged to bring two lady-friends and are requested to mention in the reply to the Hostess whether they will do so or not.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a general meeting of this Chamber held on 21st inst. the following resolutions were passed.

The interest for deposit in the Bazar be taken and given at the rate of annas ten per cent (12 per cent).

The interest from the up country constituents be not taken less than annas twelve per cent (9 per cent).

Commission on ready goods be applied at the rate of 9 per cent.

N. B. These resolutions have been put into operation from Kati Sud 1st Samat 1977.

GOKHALE E. SOCIETY.

The young Amateurs' Union staged a benefit performance on Saturday last. After deducting the expenses from the proceeds the Union gave the sum of Rs. 253-10-9 as donation to the Gokhale E. Society's New English School Building Fund. At the End of the second act, Mr. Kulkarni, the Chairman of the Society, explained in few words to the audience the critical situation of the New English School, created by the decision of the High Court and thanked the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Champakial and Ukarji for voluntarily arranging this benefit performance. As an expression of the obligations felt by the society to the Union for this help given at the critical juncture. Messrs. Doctor and Sorab Ukarji were garlanded by him.

OPIUM POSSESSION WITHOUT LICENSE.

Two Pathans, Rasulsha Habib Sha and Esuff Bukradi, and a Mahomedan butler named Chotekhan were yesterday charged by Excise Inspector Vaz before Mr. Oliveria at the Esplanade Police Court with possessing 22¼ lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 900 without a license or permit.

It appeared that in consequence of certain information that the first and the second accused were importing opium from the Central Provinces, Chief-Excise Inspector Xavier got both of them arrested. And the latter pointed out a bedding at the residence of the third accused who was in the employ of General Freeland and resided on the third floor of Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, the opium was found concealed in the bidding.

The first and the second accused who pleaded guilty were convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour. The third accused pleading not guilty said the second accused had asked his permission to keep his bedding in his room and that he knew nothing about the opium. He was ordered to be acquitted.

LATE PRINCIPAL ANSTEY.

CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when the Corporation passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Percy Anstey, who was a member for about two years, and adjourned without transacting any business. The resolution was unanimous and seventeen members spoke before passing same standing.

The President said:—Since we met last we have heard with profound regret of the sad and untimely death of one of our colleagues the late Mr. Anstey which took place at Delhi on the 23rd instant. Though only a short time with us Mr. Anstey took a keen and deep interest in our civic affairs and showed great zeal in studyin the various Municipal problems that cam before us from time to time. He was very regular in attendance and would have been a very distinguished member of our body had he been spared to us. He did very good work at the University also and his death at such an early age is a distinct loss to the Ciay. I will now call upon Dr. K. E. Dadachanji to move a resolution expressing of the Corporation's regret at Mr. Anstey's death and we shall adjourn without transacting any business to-day.

Dr. Dadachanji then moved a resolution of condolence and said Mr. Anstey took the greatest interest in the work of th Municipal Corporation for the two years he was a member. He also took very keen interest in his College and the University.

The Hon. Mr P C Sethna seconding, said they had learnt with great regret of the death of Mr. Anstey who was a valuable colleague of theirs. During the two years he was a member of the Corporation he gave ample evidence of his keen interest and wide knowledge.

Dr. Sukhia admired the deceased for hi fearless independence.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, also spoke.

Mr. Mody said the Corporation was th joint work of Europeans and Indians, al though now-a-days the former affected to look down upon Municipal work. H agreed with the previous speakers as regards the deceased.

After several other members had spoken in appreciation of the services of the deceased the resolution was passed unanimously, in silence, all standing.

PRESIDENCY PRIMARY TEACHERS.

IMMEDIATE "RELIEF" BY GOVERNMENT.

A Press Note states:—

On the recommendation of a special Committte of the Legislative Council appointed to advise Government on the question of the salaries of teachers in primarys chools, Government have decided as a temporary measure to afford immediate relief to the following classes of primary teachers by way of allowances bringing up their total emoluments to the following figures *viz.*:—

Unqualified Assistants Rs. 20, Qualified but untrained Assistants Rs. 23, Unqualified Head Masters Rs. 23, Qualified but untrained Head Masters 25, First Year men getting less than Rs. 25, and Rs. 25.

This scale will be payable from 1st October 1920 (*i.e.*, on pay for September) representing six months of the current financial year.

The question of a permanent revision of the salaries of primary school teachers has been left for consideration by the Minister in charge of education. The full report of the Committee will be shortly published.

S. I. RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 28.

Owing to flood at Mannargudi all trains between Nidamangalam and Mannargudi have been cancelled and booking of al descriptions of traffic to Rajappayancha vadi and Mannargudi on the South Indi Railway had been stopped until further advice.

A FATAL FALL.

Yamna Dagadoo, a Hindu aged about forty was employed as a Postal labourer. On the 26th instant he was working with others at the Mole near Bellard Pier. They put Parcel bags into a Postal lorry. The bags were heaped very high. After the lorry was loaded, the men were asked to sit on the bags and the lorry was proceeding. When it was near No. 2, Alexandra Dock, the lorry swerved and some of the bags fell off the lorry. Yamna also fell and he was buried under some bags. He was immediately taken out, but was found unconscious and bleeding by the mouth. He was then taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

At an inquest held on his body by the Coroner and a jury, a verdict of death from an accidental fall was returned.

LATE BABU S. C. MALLICK.

The "New Times" writes:—

The well-known Bengali—Nationalist—Babu Subddh Chandra Mallick gave a large amount to the "Bande Mataram" of Calcutta, and thus helped Sirjut Arabinda Ghose and others to spread the National Message. He gave a lakh of rupees for National Education in Bengal. His nationalism was reckoned a crime by the bureaucracy and he was deported. After being released, he continued to help good causes and proved to be a benefactor of poor students. He died of pneumonia at Darjeeling. The people appreciated his services to the national movement and conferred on him, years ago, the title of Rajah. His death at the early age of 40 will be mourned by all lovers of the National Cause.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY v. PARSIS.

MODERATE EUROPEAN SCORING.

Euro—peanFirst Innings. 171

Parsis—First Innings. (for no Wkt,) 28

The Presidency met the Parsis in th first match of the Quadrangular cricket ccntest, which commenced on the Bomba Gymkhana grounds yesterday, the start, which was made shortly after 11-30 a.m., being witnessed by a large crowd. The Presidency, winning the toss, elected to bat, and were all disposed of for a moderate total of 171, the Parsis scoring 28 without loss when stumps were drawn for the day. The game yesterday was generally of a very dull order, there being no perform ance of outstanding merit on either side in any department of the game. The European scoring, except at rare intervals was an extremely slow affair, the side taking no less than four hours to mak their 171, nor was there anything sensational in the Parsi attack, their opponents owing their comparatively cheap dismissal more to their own lack of enterprize than to any real strength of the Zoroastrian attack.

The Presidency opened well, Robatham of the Bombay Gymkhana and Capt Parsons, the Warwickshire ex-professional giving them a good start by putting on for the first wicket, and the side had don quite well up to a certain point when the had scored 129 for 5 wickets. But there after a rot set in, the last five batsmen being dismissed for an addition of only 42 runs. The seventh wicket partnership between Crake and Crockwell somewhat re vived their hopes of a big total, as both batsmen appeared well set, scoring at an appreciably faster rate than their colleagues who had gone before them, and Major Crake especially considerably enlivening matters by playing a dashing game and making some really splendid strokes. But the partnership came to an end with the total at 161 and the subsequent batsmen offerd very feeble resistence to the Pars bowling, the last three wickets realisin only 10. The European total of 171 coul by no means be termed a praiseworthy effort, considering that they were a fairly strong batting side, and the bowling they had to meet, though steady throughout, had little sting in it. The ball frequently kicked up in a very awkward fashion, two or three of their men being the victims of fast-rising balls, but this does not quite extenuate the Presidency's poor batting display. There was nothing like a com plete collapse—the good start given them by their early batsmen had averted that possibility—and the batting was fairly consistent, but it scarcely rose above the mediocre, the highest individual total being only 40 which was contributed by Robatham. Col. Greig, their skipper was sent back for only 15, and Parsons, though he played with ease and confidence, had also a brief existance at the wicket Robatham's innings was a fine display o sound, faultless cricket and Crake's 3 was marked by clean and vigorous hit ting. Crockwell also contributing an useful 19.

PARSIS' POOR BOWLING AND FIELDING.

The Parsis were able to dispose of their opponents for a comparatively poor total of 171, and yet paradoxically enough it was not altogether their bowling which brought about this result. The bowling was steady throughout, and a loose ball was quite a rarity, but it had, as stated above, little sting in it, the early Presidency batsmen not finding any great difficulty with it. They experienced a good deal of difficulty with Daruwala, but the rest of the Parsi bowlers they played with ease. Daruwala achieved the best success on his side yesterday, though in the analysis he did not top the list. Greig, Parsons and Robatham fell to his bowling, and it was he who made the first breach in the Presidency defence when three of his colleagues before him had failed. Vatch secured the best analysis, taking 4 wicket for 42 runs. The Europeans owed wha total they scored partly to the many mistakes their opponents committed in the field. Three or four easy, and a couple of more difficult but distinctly possible chances were missed, seriously handicapping a by-no-means strong attack. The one redeeming feature of the Parsis' poor fielding was Dr. Kanga's superb work at mid-off. He saved there quite a number of runs and his splendid work evoked repeated cheering.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Robatham and Parsons opened the Presidency innings, and Vajifdar delivering the Parsi attack from the Gymkhana and Vatcha from the northern end. Vajifdar sent down a maiden over to Robatham and Parsons cut Vatcha for a single. The runs came in at the start only in singles and twos and the first 10 took twent minutes to come. The batsmen had to adopt cautious tactics as the bowlers kep up a good length and the ball often kicked up in an awkward fashion. At 13, Mirza relieved Vajifdar. Parsons made a couple of very fine drives off Vatcha, Kanga at mid-off saving the runs by smart fielding for which he was cheered by the spectators. Robatham now opened his shoulders, finely sending Mirza to the western boundary and twice putting him to leg for 4 in the same over, the board showing 30 soon after. Another change in bowling was effected at 37, Daruwala replacing Mirza at the Gymkhana end. Parsons had a "life" when he had made 18, Chothia missing a difficult chance at short leg off Daruwala. The Warwickshire ex-professional, however, did not long survive this chance for in Daruwala's next over he was held at the identical spot by Chothia who brought off a fine catch. (41—1—19).

Greig, the Presidency skipper, was cheered on his coming in to take Parsons' place. He opened with a single and next splendidly drove Daruwala to the southern boundary. Greig made another splendid boundary stroke, but he had a brief career at the wickets for when he had made only 15 he lifted one of Daruwala's deliveries and was findly caught by Kanga at mid-off. (57—2—15).

Travers of Karachi, the next man in, was welcomed by Robatham with a fine pull to the leg boundary off Daruwala. At 69 Driver was entrusted with the attack in place of Vatcha. This change had no effect on the Presidency defence, the total steadily though a bit slowly continuing to go up. With the total at 80, Vajifdar, who had just relieved Daruwala, succeeded in bringing about a separation of the partnership between Robatham and Travers, the latter being held at mid-on by Reporter. (80—3—5).

Rait-Kerr joined Robatham, and the Europeans had made 86 for three wickets at 1-20 p.m., when the lunch interval was taken.

The Europeans scored at a somewhat slow pace in the morning, taking nearly two hours to make 80. On resuming after lunch, Robatham was finely held at short leg by Chothia off Daruwala without addition to the previous total. The out-going batsman had resisted the Parsi attack for over two hours, displaying sound defence and contributing a fine, faultless innings of 40 which included four 4's. (86—4—40).

Crake, who joined Rait-Kerr, beautifully but Vatcha for 4, his colleague responding with a splendid boundary drive off Daruwala and telegraphing 90. Some singles and twos followed and the century was hoisted amid cheering. A little later, 110 appeared on the board and Rait-Kerr prettily put Daruwala to leg for 3. Crake now sent Vajifdar to the leg boundary, 120 going up shortly after. Daruwala was at this stage replaced by Mirza whom Crake pulled to leg for 4. In the next over, Mirza had Rait-Kerr caught at short leg by Chothia. (129—5—24).

Rait-Kerr had played fine, attractive cricket for his 24, and with Crake's assistance, added 43 for the fifth wicket. The vacancy was filled by Phillips, who, a little later was self out. (135—6—4.

A ROT SETS IN.

Crockwell was now associated with Crake. The game was very dull at this stage runs coming in mostly in singles. At 149 Mirza in the slips missed Crockwell off Vajifdar. Crake enlivened matters a bit by splendidly driving Daruwala to the southern boundary., 150 appeared on the board as the result of 200 minutes' play. The Europeans' score stood at 161 for 6 wickets at p.m. when play was adjourned for tea.

On the re-start after the tea interval, Crake was held at the wicket by Bahadur Kapadia off Vatcha. Crake had played quite faultless and very attractive cricket, making some splendid strokes, chief among which were four 4's. (161—7—37).

Sanderson partnered Crockwell, who had another "life", Driver in the slips dropping him off Vajifdar. The new-comer was quickly sent back, Vatcha beating him when he had scored only a single. (169—8—1).

Murray next joined Crockwell, whom Kanga soon after finely caught at mid off off Vatcha. Crockwell had played a fine though lucky innings of 19. (170—9—19) Flight-Commander Lister-Kaye was the last man in. The total had been increased by only one when Vatch clean bowled Murray, the Presidency's first innings terminating with the total at 171. (171—10—1)

PARSIS' BATTING.

The Parsis went in to bat at 5 p.m., Driver and Reporter facing Travers at the southern and Lister-Kaye at the Gymkhana end. Driver opened his account with a fine boundary hit off Travers, Reporter replying by cutting Lister-Kaye to the western boundary. Two singles brought up the first 10 on the board, and Reporter prettily put Travers to leg for 4, Driver cutting Lister-Kaye for a like number. 20 was signalled and Parsons relieved Lister-Kaye. Driver hit the new bowler to leg for 3. At 24 Murray was entrusted with the attack. The Parsis had made 28 without loss, when stumps were drawn for the day at 5.30 p.m.

Scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

K M Robatham c Chothia b Daruwala	40
Capt J H Parsons c Chothia b Daruwala	19
Col. J G Greig (Capt.) c Kanga b Daruwala	15
G T Travers c Reporter b Vajifdar	5
Capt R S Rait-Kerr c Chothia b Mirza	24
Major R H Crake c B Kapadia b Vatcha	37
G C Phillips run out	4
Capt L H W Crockwell c Kanga b Vatcha	19
F M D Sanderson b Vatcha	1
C S Murray b Vatcha	1
Flt.-Com K Lister-Kaye not out	1
Extras	5
Total	171

PARSIS.

First Innings.

D. Driver not out	14
M. Reporter not out	10
Extras	4
Total ((for no wkt)	28

Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.), S. M. Chothia, S. Gandhi, D. K. Kapadia, H. Vajifdar, B. Kapadia, B. Mirza, P. Daruwala and M. B. Vatcha to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vajifdar	26	10	30	1
Vatcha	26	5	42	4
Mirza	10	2	30	1
Daruwala	22	5	56	3
Driver	5	1	8	0

Umpires:—Messrs. M. M. Goradia and A. Bustani.

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

The following have been selected to play for the Mahammedans against the Hindus in the Quadrangular cricket tournament on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th proximo:—

1. Mirza Yusuf Beg (Captain).
2. Abdus Salam.
3. Saleh Mohomedkhan.
4. K. A. Tamboowalla.
5. Azim Khan.
6. P. B. Irfani.
7. Ferozekhan.
8. C. Moorad.
9. S. U. Patel.
10. Hasan Shah.
11. Syed Nazir Hussein.

Reserves:—A. E. Bham, A. G. Kazi and Mohomed Ibraham Khan.

CASE AGAINST STRIKERS.

"NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT CROWD."

TRAMWAYMEN'S CONDUCT QUESTIONED.

The case again came for hearing before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, when 37 strikers were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and not dispersing when ordered to do so.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Dhanjishaw, Mr. Haji and Mr. Deshpande with Mr. Ginwalla, defended the several accused.

Sergt. Browne was further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman. He said there was nothing extraordinary in the crowd; there was no shouting and no talking and noise Three or four minutes after the men commeneed sitting the arrests began.

SERGT. CASHWELL.

Sergt. Cashwell was then cross-examined by Mr. Nariman. He said he had not heard the Magistrate's orders, but because he was told that the magistrate had ordered, he arrested the men. The Magistrate must have been 80 to 100 yards away from the witness.

To Mr. Deshpande: There was a great noise while the men were being arrested; but there was no great noise before the arrest. The crowd was peaceful when it was passing on to the Dhobi Talao. There was nothing unusual about it.

DY. INSPECTOR STOKES.

Deputy Inspector Stokes said in repl to Mr. Nariman that there was no objec tion taken to the men assembling on the maidan previously, and there was no ins tance of either the gas men, or postal men or telegraph men injuring the tramway property; he knew of one instance, he said again, where the postal and telegraph men had stoned the tramway cars; none was then arrested. He knew most of the tramway men as he travelled in the trams; even without their uniforms he could recognise some of them. Because there were a lot of young boys among the stone-throwers he thought they were postal men. Some of the men had postal turbans and so he knew them as postal men; he did not know that they had to give up their uniforms long before the incident. The conduct of the tramway men on the day in question was different from that of the Postal and other men; they were throwing stones, but not the other men.

The case was then adjourned to Tues day (3-30 p.m.).

BOMBAY STRIKES.

AUTHORITIES REMAIN OBDURATE.

Though it is now well nigh two months and a half that our regular postmen and telegraph peons are down tools, the postal authorities have totally failed to make a *bandobast* for a regular delivery service as yet. Numerous instances of the bundles of letters floating in the sea and rotting in the gutter have been brought to the notice of the public but the authorities have remained thoroughly obdurate. Not infrequently the illiterate substitutes of the strikers are to be found sleeping under trees or sitting in the temples with bundles of letters. It goes very hard for these poor fellows to find out the innumerable addressees from the ends and corners of lanes and by-lanes of Bombay and consequently they seem to be awfully disgusted with the 'job'. The public, on the other hand, are receiving their letters and articles after extraordinary delay.

GAS STRIKE.

The lights on the streets are only nominal. On Sunday night all the lights on the eastern part of Bellasis Road upto the wood-bridge, and many on Parel Road from the J. J Hospital to Byculla Bridge, went out after 7-30 p.m. Lights on Queen's Road also are quite dim.

In modification of Notification in Finance Department dated the 23rd October, 1920 it is notified by the Government of India (Finance Department) that with effect from Tuesday the 30th November, 1920 rates for three months and 6 months Treasury Bills will be Rs. 98-8-0 and Rs. 97-4-0 per cent. respectively, these for 9 months and 12 months' bills remaining unchanged.

MESSENGER SERVICE.

TO BE STARTED ON DEC. 1.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SCHEME.

Mr. Joseph Baptiste writes to us:

Mrs. Besant was right when she stated that the service which I proposed to undertake could only be a Civil Service and not a National Service. The Postal Act forbids the establishment of a national service, but it does not forbid a non-official messenger service. I, therefore, propose a service within the exception provided by the Act. The service will begin on Wednesday next the 1st of December, 1920. There will be four Centres as stated below where letters will be received from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. There will in addition be 27 stations mentioned below where a messenger will receive letters from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and again from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. The service will be as follows:—

(1) Special messengers required to start at once. The charge will be 8 annas per letter or parcel. No stamps are to be used. No receipts will be given at present. But every effort will be made for honest and efficient delivery. There need be no apprehension on this score as the best of ex-postmen will be placed on duty.

(2) Special messengers. The charge will be 4 annas per letter or packet if the messenger has to start within half an hour.

(3) Special messengers. In all other cases the letters or parcels will be charged for at the rate of half anna per letter and 2 annas per parcel provided the size does not exceed 3 by 3 by 6. Larger parcels cannot be accepted. These letters and parcels received between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. at the Centres and 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. at stations will be delivered during the day in Bombay. Letters and parcels received at the centres after 11 a.m. and at the stations between 3 and 5 p.m., will be delivered the same evening if possible. Every effort will be made to do so. Those not delivered will be delivered the next morning before 9 a.m.

(4) Offices wishing special service should communicate with me and special rates per month will be fixed for delivery of their letters in the city. A special messenger will be retained for each office where the number of letters is larger.

(5) Messengers will call for letters if required. Letters should be ready by 9 a.m. or after that by 6 p.m.

I shall be glad to receive suggestions from the public at large calculated to make for efficiency. This is only a beginning. The number of Centres will be increased as required. I shall place over 500 men at work for this so as to ensure good service. Though the rate is only half an anna per letter, larger contributions will be gratefully accepted on order to help the service at the commencement.

CENTRES.

No. 1 Centre—373 Hornby Road.
No. 2 Centre—Chira Bazaar Govindji Vassanji's Shop.
No. 3 Centre—Nagdevi Street, Chotani House.
No. 4 Centre—Sandhurst Road, Servants of India Society's Building.

STATIONS.

NO. 1 CENTRE.

Station.

1. Colaba Causeway (John and Co.)
2. Medows Street (Pavar and Pirthoy Co.)
3. Apollo Street (Morvi Bank).
4. Parsi Bazaar Street, (Near General Post Office).
5. Frere Road.
6. Hornby Road. (Shri Krishna Building).
7. Market (Station building).

NO. 2 CENTRE.

1. Thakurdwar.
2. Kabutarkhana (Bhuleshwar).
3. Marwari Bazaar, Shaik Memon Street.
4. Badam-ka-zar, Kalbadevi Road.
5. Chinai Chawl, Shaik Memon Street.
6. Princess Street, Bombay Cloth Market Co.

NO. 3 CENTRE.

1. Dawood Kazi Mohalla.
2. Tamba Kanta.
3. Corner of Abdool Rehman and Jangikar Streets.
4. Dabda Gully (Naka).
5. Khand Bazaar.
6. Dhana Bandar (Iron Jatha).
7. Vadgadi.

NO. 4 CENTRE.

1. Girgaum Road, Kandewadi Naka.
2. Lamington Road, Near Y. M. C. Association Room.
3. Charni Road, Australian Dairy.
4. New Charni Road, Near West End Cinema.
5. Khetwadi 7th Lane Naka (Sandhurst Road.)
6. Mahadav Baug.
7. Sandhurst Road (Near Roman Temple).

N.B.—The messengers will be at the entrance of every building used for Centres or Stations. Information can be obtained of the Centre or Station from residents or shopkeepers in the streets named as they are requested to give direction to require.

THEO OFFICIAL CONVENTION.

NEXT SESSION AT NAGPUR.

The next Theosophical Convention will be held at Nagpur. The Convention will begin on the 24th December. Members of the Theosophical Society requiring accommodation will please write direct to Rao Bahadur Panda Baijnath, Craddock Town, Nagpur.

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SWARAJYA SABHA. BOMBAY.

35TH SESSION of the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS is to meet at Nagpur on 26th, 27th and 28th December. Members of the Sabha intending to attend this Congress as delegates will kindly inform the office, so that they can be elected as delegates to the Congress. Delegation fee is Rs. 10 only.

UMAR SOBANI,
S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Swarajya Sabha,
305-9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi,
Bombay, 29-11-1920.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. H. K. S.—Thank you very much for your kind appreciation.
Mr. B. A.—We hope to deal with the matter in an editorial shortly.
Mr. U. R. K. OZA.—We are glad that you are interested.
Mr. G. G. BUCHE.—Your letter is dealt with in another column.
"S. A. M."—As above.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 30, 1920.

"FEMINISM" AND THE EAST.

We have already mentioned in these columns what we consider to be the urgent need of national education for women. Feminism in the West is largely the result of economic conditions, and of the evils consequent upon a system of too strict Monogamy—conditions very far from ideal which do not as yet exist in Eastern lands; therefore it must not be taken as a guide by Orientals. In England and in America it has secured the vote, but of what use that vote is going to be to women as a whole we cannot, for our part, conceive since women in the West are still disorganised and have the same political divisions as the men. In Islamic countries, by the very defects of the harem system, women are organised to a much greater extent. Any assault upon the rights of women is resented by the women as a whole, who, having the right of appeal to the Cadi, are able at once to ventilate their grievance and obtain redress. In England, until lately, married women had no right to property; in Muslim countries they have always had that right secured to them. The Muslim marriage is a civil contract in which the contracting parties undertake certain duties in regard to one another, and in return obtain certain rights. It is terminable at the will of the man on the condition of a certain money payment in compensation to the woman; and, subject to more restrictions, by the woman also. Apart from the duties of the contract, they are separate people, having their separate property, affairs and interests. Their rights and their responsibilities over the children of the marriage are defined. There is no attempt whatever to enslave or merge the woman's personality, civil or otherwise, in that of the man. In Christian Europe on the other hand, till very recently, the idea of marriage, as a mystic union and a sacrament, deprived her of all human rights, while in theory it placed a halo round the head of woman. Her marriage, when she made it, was irrevocable. Her property was taken from her, and she herself became her husband's property. The fact that she was not secluded, like the Eastern woman, gave a false idea of freedom to the mere on-looker. But, civilly and economically, she was enslaved; and women in the West, except in nunneries, had not that sense of sisterhood and that freemasonry which always have existed among Muslim women; for they were not organised *as women*, whereas their men were organised *as men*.

It was only when the number of women beginning to exceed the men, women had to find careers apart from matrimony, and so met together on a common ground, that they began to be conscious of injustice and to organise revolt against it. Their first desire, as rebels, naturally, was to prove themselves the equals of the men who had so long enslaved them and so they claimed admission into all men's fields of effort upon equal terms. It was considered a great triumph to produce a woman senior wrangler, or a woman barrister, or a woman as the head of a great business firm. But those achievements have no bearing whatsoever on the national education of women, most of whom are still, as ever, destined to be wives and mothers; they merely show an eager sense of rivalry with men, which has no place in a well-ordered nation or community; and show how utterly disorganised European women had become by force of circumstances. And the opposition of the men made matters worse. The women of Islamic countries are not thus disorganised, they are able to advance in education as a whole, and from our own observation we should say that, far from having to fear the slightest opposition, they may count upon all possible assistance, from the men. We, well remember the astonishment of Miss Grace Ellison, an English suffragist, when, going to Constantinople in a fighting spirit against the polygamous and harem-owning Turk, she found a movement for feminine emancipation in full swing, conducted not spasmodically by excited women, but methodically by the rulers of the country i.e. men. Polygamy or monogamy have nothing whatever to do with the question, which is one of women's right to individual existence in circumstances which enable her to make the best of that existence. Polygamy is not enjoined by El Islam; it is only permitted as a concession to human weakness, and as a preventive of that degradation of a section of the nation's womanhood which goes on in monogamic countries as a result of the law. The remedy for the abuses of polygamy lies in the education of women; and that is, in our opinion, the one point in which the Europeans have at present any true claim to superiority over Orientals in this matter. In their new divorce-laws they are coming daily nearer to the law of Islam, but without the decencies imposed by that religion.

To come at last to India, we believe that education of women in this country can do more in a few years for women and the nation than has ever yet been done by such education in Western lands, if the existing organisations of women in communities are utilised, and women are first educated in the matters which concern them only. The woman who becomes a prodigy of learning, or who shows herself superior to men in men's pursuits, is after all a kind of meteor outside the ordered system of her sex. She cannot be regarded with pride from the standpoint of the nation so long as the majority of women remain ignorant. Instead of rivalling the men she would, if she were patriotic, devote herself to the instruction of less favoured women. At the time of the Balkan War a band of thirty Muslim lady-doctors came from Russia to Constantinople to volunteer for service in connection with that war. From that phenomenon, which caused much popular excitement, many of the Turks imagined that the Russian Muslims as a whole were infinitely more advanced than Turkish Muslims. But upon inquiry it was found that ninety per cent. of the male Muslims in the province from which those lady doctors came, and of the females ninety-eight per cent. were illiterate! It is of infinitely more importance for a nation that *all* its women should be literate and instructed in the rules of health and sanitation than that a few daughters of rich men should shine through higher education. Women must organise the education of women in the separate communities; but, in the present state of India, the inspiration and coordination, and the first instruction, must come from men.

THE SITUATION IN FIJI.

"We came here without a pice and we will go back without a pice,"—with these pathetic words a representative Indian was informed of the acute state of feeling among the Indians by a multitude of Indians in Fiji on the occasion of his visit to that island in the Western Pacific in September last, when over 11,000 labourers had already registered their names for repatriation and hundreds more were registering daily. Bureaucratic indifference to popular feeling has since allowed matters to drift on, after the frightful martial law regime with all its barbarities of shooting, flogging, etc., etc., and now comes the grave news that thirty thousand Indians are determined to leave Fiji and are selling off everything they possess in order to come back to India and "die at home at last." In the vitiated and depraved moral atmosphere of the island all social and moral laws have broken down and legalised prostitution and concubinage have gone on unchecked and are even condoned by a paternal Government which claims to be civilised. Galling differentiations and restrictions, disenfranchisement and various other indignities have, for the last 50 years or more, reduced the 60,000 Indians (who form about two-thirds of the whole population) to a state of helotry; and above all extreme economic pressure has goaded the starving indentured labourers to desperation. The present situation is the natural consequence of all these evils. We would draw the attention of our readers to the representations made on various occasions by Messrs. Andrews and Pearson to the Government of India, with but little effect, which appeared in the "Modern Review" of Calcutta in 1918 in which under sub-classes of moral, social and economic conditions of the indentured Indian labourers in Fiji, serious accusations against the existing conditions of Indian life there were brought to the notice of the reading public of India.

But what has the Indian Government done beyond the solemn declaration of May 25, 1917 that the indentured system of Indian labour had been finally abolished and beyond the pledge that so long as their indenture lasted the prices of food-stuffs in Fiji should be as stipulated in the contract form which the labourers were required to sign, with a view to check the deliberate fraud perpetrated by the recruiters of such labour on their victims? The Fiji Government whose financial prosperity is so closely bound up with the material interests of such a monopoly as the Colonial Sugar Refining Company could not be expected to do full justice in the larger matters of Indian interests where these appeared to clash with those of the privileged Company. In 1918 Mr. Andrews sounded a warning note when he told us that in 1917 he "found far greater bitterness among the indentured Indians and greater hatred of the Englishman" than he had noticed on the occasion of his first visit in 1915. But neither the Imperial Government nor the India Office took any heed of that warning, with the result that the cumulative effect of a hand-to-mouth existence under such distressing circumstances burst out in the shape of labour trouble, which inaugurated the regime of frightfulness—another Jhalianwalla Bagh on smaller scale.

We now turn to the economic causes of the present situation. To understand them it is necessary first to know the nature of the deliberate fraud practised by the wily recruiters on the innocent peasants. The fraud consisted in this:—While dealing with ignorant and illiterate Indian peasants, the agents of the Fiji Government gave no information whatever about the food prices in Fiji. In the words of Mr. Andrews they "used their superior intelligence to exploit the weak, and the Indian Government allowed this". The offer of twelve annas a day which seemed a fortune to the simple-minded Indian peasant, was a pure fraud and a cruel one at that. The labourers of course were disillusioned. On arrival they found that while they could make both ends meet at home while earning the paltry sum of four annas a day, they could not do so on the nominally higher wage of Fiji. "This fraud," says Mr. Andrews, "when carried out on a large scale in the name of a responsible Government, is quite inexcusable." Since the war the cost of living in Fiji had, roughly speaking, risen from one to 300 per cent., while wages in Suva had been increased from two shillings to two shillings and sixpence from 1919 only. Before that there was no increase in other districts except from one shilling and six pence to two shillings from 1915, though the price of foodstuffs had gone up by leaps and bounds. A Commission was appointed but the majority recommended no increase; even in some cases a decrease supplemented by weekly doles of rice was recommended. The report of the minority of the Commission, however strongly recommended wages being raised at once, on account of the increased cost of living. But no notice was taken of this.

The cause of discontent among the Indian "coolies" therefore is primarily an economic one, however much the powers-that-be and the vested interests may try to saddle it with other causes. But it has been aggravated by the racial disabilities which no self-respecting Indian can endure. Bad housing, lack of nourishment, harsh treatment and low wages have combined with the injustice of racial disabilities to bring things to this pass: that 30,000 labourers wish to return to India instantly. The industrial development of Fiji is thus memaced as the country cannot be developed without Indian labour. Besides disenfranchisement, no Indian, no matter what his position, is allowed to leave his house after 11 o'clock at night, no matter for what purpose, without special permit. This is a general restriction and not one of the special restrictions imposed upon them under Martial Law. No Indian may be served at a hotel where Europeans are served. Indian children are not admitted in schools where European children study or where even Fijian children are given educational facilities. The tale of such indignities is long and woeful; and our readers have already heard it. But neither the Imperial Citizenship Association nor the Indian public at large have yet made an emphatic and indignant protest against those indignities. The Government should once for all be told that Indians will not endure for one day longer this inhuman treatment of their brethren overseas.

Notes of the Day.

A Question of Self-respect.

In the course of his lecture on "Our Work in Councils", at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad admitted that owing to the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat question, the self-respect of the people had been deeply wounded and "that steps must be taken to assuage the public feeling." We therefore ask why, if in order to preserve self-respect, a helpless individual is justified in deciding to have nothing more to do with, say, for instance, a governing bully in a house, cannot the collective mind of the nation in its present helpless condition resort to the policy of having nothing to do with a Government which, after deeply "wounding the self-respect of the people", condoned the actions of its servants, instead of punishing them. But collective good, someone may say, is not a matter of principle but of expediency. Well, expediency has no moral worth, no one would die for it, nor seriously maintain it to be worth defending. Those, therefore, who value principle more than time-serving expediency see authority for the adoption of the same means for the preservation of self-respect in the case of nations as of individuals. The theory of Cooperation with the Government, as it is at present, is bad in principle and we have grave doubt as to how far it is even expedient. The optimism of a lucky few may yet lead them still to believe in the efficacy of Cooperation, but we would remind them that materialistic Westerners will not be beaten by unpractical Orientals in the game of expediency. It is the soul force, the force of character or principle, that alone can neutralise the ill-effects of a soulless civilisation.

The Postal Fiasco.

Still every day we receive complaints from correspondents about the vagaries of the Post Office. The history of Mr. Ginwalla's cheque which we published yesterday is by no means unique, we are sorry to say; rather it is typical and therefore will bear repetition. It runs as follows:—About the 2nd of this month a client of Messrs. Rustumji and Ginwala, Solicitors, sent them a cheque for Rs. 928, but it has not yet reached them. An inquiry by Mr. Ginwalla addressed to the Presidency Postmaster on the 17th instant, elicited the reply that the matter was receiving "careful attention", and the day before yesterday Mr Ginwalla was able to inform our representative that the Presidency Postmaster was still making inquiries with regard to the whereabouts of the said cheque which must be taking the longest way round to reach the office of Messrs. Rustumji and Ginwalla. One correspondent furnishes us with the example of a letter which took twenty-four days to go to a hundred yards—surely a world record in postal procrastination. Another tells us of two letters which arrived simultaneously, one having taken two months and four days, and the other eight days to traverse a distance, which under normal conditions would have been an affair of hours and not of days. We repeat with emphasis the words *under normal conditions*; for the present conditions are abnormal—and, we add, *disgraceful*—and it is useless for the postal authorities to pretend otherwise. Cases of letters thrown away in the street and found by passers-by are still being brought to our notice, and cases even of registered letters gone astray and much delayed have come to rank among the commonplaces of our correspondence. The state of things is far from normal, so far as the Indian population and the Indian merchants are concerned, whatever may be the case of Europeans. And the very fact that Europeans seem to be given precedence in a matter of so much importance from a business point of view, is likely to give them an unfair advantage and is calculated to increase the bitter feeling against the Post Office which we know exists among the Indian public; who have learnt to associate the work of the postmen at present out on strike with a state of efficiency, which is beginning to be regarded as a golden age. The Post Office has proved that it cannot get on without the strikers. It should therefore come to terms and reinstate them, in the public's interest. But apparently the Post Office in India does not regard itself as in the interest or service of the public.

The Students' Complaint.

We are requested to state that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's lecture at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, was organised by the National Home Rule League with a set programme. There was no resolution to be put to the vote of the meeting and hence the audience who came there to hear the lecture only, and not to comment, cannot have any reason for complaint.

The Late Hr. G. K. Gokhale and East Africa.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

At a time when Lord Milner has thrust the Indian community in East Africa back into the humiliating condition of racial segregation and denied to them the reasonable rights of citizenship on equal terms with Europeans, it is of great importance and interest to notice the treatment given to Indians in Portuguese East African territory, which is outside the British Empire.

Portuguese East Africa.

I was able to spend a considerable time on my way to South Africa, in Portuguese East Africa, where I was the guest of Mr. Anand Singh Shahani, of Poohoomull Bros., of Hyderabad, Sind, one of the leading Sindhi merchants. I was welcomed, not only by the Indian community, who showed me every kindness, but also by the Portuguese themselves, who had learnt that I had come out to Africa on behalf of the Indians abroad. It would be difficult to express, in words, the friendly and kindly sympathy with which they received me, coming as I did with this object.

The Kindly Portuguese Treatment.

From first to last, during my whole stay in the Mozambique territory.—in Beira, in Mozambique and in Lorenzo Marques,—I never once saw or even heard of a single act of racial rudeness, or racial ill-feeling, towards Indians. On the contrary, I was able to see with my own eyes, by daily experience, the generous and kindly respect in which Indians were held and the equality of treatment which they received at the hands of the Portuguese.

A very noticeable feature was to watch the Portuguese merchants greeting the Indian merchants as they met one another in the streets, or in the public squares and promenades. There was not only formal politeness, scrupulously observed, but also a warmth of friendly feeling, which went far beyond ordinary courtesy and polite manners.

The Effect on Indian Character.

This difference between Portuguese and British East Africa showed itself clearly in Indian character and Indian temperament. In Portuguese territory, the Indian citizen held up his head and understood and felt instinctively that his own self-respect was acknowledged and returned by every one around him. I often recalled to mind the words of the poet, Rabindranath Tagore:—

"Where the mind is without fear, and the head is held high."

Those words exactly described the Indian character and temperament in Portuguese East Africa. But it was altogether different in British East Africa. There, the Indian merchant had a restless, anxious and disturbed look whenever he came face to face with Europeans. The atmosphere was surcharged with racial animosity. I could palpably feel the effect of this distressing racial atmosphere. Groups of Europeans congregated together. But there was rarely any friendly admixture, in a public manner, in public places, between the two communities.

The British Contempt in East Africa.

It was the easiest possible thing to mark also the difference, in the two countries, between the treatment meted out to me in person. In Portuguese East Africa, as I have said, I was received with kindness *because* I was a friend of the Indians. But in British East Africa, I was almost universally looked upon with suspicion, and with something of bitter contempt, by my own countrymen because I lived and consorted with Indians. On the railway stations, when I was intimately and sympathetically associated in friendly talk with groups of Indians, who came to welcome me, and, while doing so, warmly and affectionately received me, it was not possible to escape observing the bitter sneers, which sometimes spread into contemptuous rudeness and jeering at me, because of what was considered by these, my countrymen, as a lowering of British prestige and a breach of etiquette on my part as a European. I have been obliged to speak openly of these things, in order to show exactly the racial situation. I can understand how painfully offensive they must be for Indians to read; and I need hardly add, that my own indignation was only with great difficulty, at such times, kept under control, when I saw these insults directed against my Indian friends.

The Incitement of Africans to insult Indians

What hurt me, however, most of all, in British East Africa, was the fact, that this contempt for the Indian people had been imparted by the European to the African, It was not *natural* to the African. I have seen, again and again, the most friendly relationship between the Indian and the African, when the races were left to themselves to get on together. But Indians often told me (and I have seen examples with my own eyes) how the Africans were *set on* by Europeans to insult the Indians. The thing was so cowardly and mean and disgusting, that, as I have said before, it was with the utmost difficulty that I could restrain my indignation.

Mr. Gokhale in Beira.

When I was in Beira, which is the chief central port of the Mozambique territory, the whole story was frequently related to me concerning the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale's visit and of the distinguished reception which his Excellency, the Governor, gave him. I have kept a copy of the report of that famous occasion, and it will show, better than any words of mine, the cordial relations between the Indian community and the Portuguese.

The Governor's Speech.

The Governor in his opening speech, said as follows:—

"It is with a high feeling of satisfaction, that I have accepted the invitation of the

(Continued on page 8.)

Correspondence

AN APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please spare some place in your highly esteemed paper, for my public appeal to Mr. Gandhi.

I myself with forty boys more wish to join a National School. But there is not a single said school in Bombay, and therefore we are obliged to sit silent.

Our school is taking a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 a year and I cannot imagine what the school-authorities gain by so small a sum of nearly two thousands per year.

Many National schools as well as colleges are opened out of Bombay but I am sorry to say that there is no National School in Bombay which is supposed to be the centre of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation movement.

I therefore request Mr. Gandhi to take this public appeal into consideration and try to open a National School in Bombay. —Yours, etc.,

G N. V.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

A FUTILE PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Does not poor Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India, with his protest deserve pity? He reminds one of John the Baptist with his cry in the wilderness. He and his Ulemas are asking the Khan Sahebs and the Khan Bahadurs to abjure the very things which are the essence of life, namely—titles, chairs in the Darbar, a smile and a hand-shake from the olympic gods—appreciation of one's worthiness, though the worthiness may consist of kow-towing, toadying, etc., etc., etc. The simplicity of Mr. Ahmed Khatri amazes one. He cites the *fatwa* of Molana Mahmudul Hasan of Deoband. Is not this comic? To cite the authority of an octogenarian with his enlarged liver and senile intelligence. He ought to have cited the *fatwa* of a young, virile, vigorous alim able to digest, Karma, Pullao, and two fowls, who would have turned night into day in support of the following:—

(1) That Non-Cooperation with the rulers even if they break their solemn promises, is a heinous crime.

(2) That the rulers are infallible, and even if they tell you that the day is night, you are in duty bound to say, "Amen."

(3) That if enlightened ministers knowing the ways of the world, knowing how Satan holds sway, while God is asleep follow the old Hindu proverb, "Mukh men Ram: Bugal men Churi" (God on the tongue and the dagger under the armpit), and adopt the soundest maxims of Machiavellian statesmanship, they are to be congratulated and not reviled.

(4) That the Ulemas have nothing to do with politics. They have to fix the day of the *Id* (if a day earlier so much the better), and they have to make interest a mere commercial transaction and not *haram*.

The Ulemas are in this world for smoothing the way of K. S. and K. B., and not strewing their well-ordered path with thorns of the Khilafat, Non-Cooperation, Self-Determination and such other fads. In future, Mr. Ahmed Khatri is requested to cite the authority of an Ulema who favours the way of the well-ordered smooth progress and not that of an ante-diluvian like the Molana of Deoband.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort,
Bombay, Nov. 23.

THE NAGPUR STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—I hope you will kindly give the following few lines the courtesy of your columns:—

The idea of holding an All-India College Students' Conference is not at all a novel one, as supposed by some people. No doubt, so far, no serious efforts appeared to have been made to launch such a scheme or to existence. Now, however, we have arrived at a stage when the need, of the students of All-India meeting together and co-ordinating their best thought on questions affecting them in common, is obvious, more urgent than ever. The Nagpur students have therefore to be congratulated upon having taken up the initiative in this direction at the right moment.

I am however astonished to find that a strong feeling exists in many circles that the Nagpur Conference will meet only to support the Congress decision, viz., that of boycotting Government and Government-aided Schools and Colleges. The idea is indubitably erroneous; nay, it would be simply suicidal if the students persist in it and keep away from the Conference on that ground. Let it be understood once for all that those who attend the Conference will go there with an open mind and will approach all questions—including that of Non-Cooperation which would be the most vital one—dispassionately and without any prejudice.

One thing has to be especially borne in mind in this connection, and it is this, that the decision of the Conference will be an All-India Students' decision. What that decision will be, regarding the question that is uppermost in the minds of every one of us to-day, it would be premature to anticipate. Some have recently advised students not to put Mr. Gandhi in a false position by allowing the Conference to come to a contrary decision. To attempt to unduly prejudice the students in this fashion is most unfair. Others believe the Conference must adopt Non-Cooperation as it has been passed by the National Assembly itself. This is another myth. For my own part, I feel very strongly that the Calcutta Congress has erred in incorporating the boycott of Government and Government-aided educational institutions in the Non-Cooperation programme, before consulting the students themselves. If the students—College students are really believed to be beyond spoon-feeding, they must be left to form their own decision. In this respect, you Sir, have struck a right note. But whatever the decision, it must be a dignified as well as a practical one. We must not make ourselves a laughing stock by precipitately deciding upon something and then not putting it into practice. To secure this end, it is all the more essential that any tactics by interested parties should be made impossible.

There is one more point to which I should refer. The question is asked, "What about those students who have already resigned from their Colleges in accordance with the Congress resolutions? Will they be allowed to attend the Conference *as Delegates?*" To my mind the reply is obvious. The chief problem before the Nagpur Conference will of course be Non-Cooperation. The Conference is to decide whether it is to be accepted, modified or disapproved. It seems therefore clear enough that those students, however few they may be, who have already taken the decision, should have nothing to do with the Nagpur decision which will be an independent one.

In conclusion, I wish to repeat that those of us who go to Nagpur ought to go with an unbiassed mind. I will, therefore, appeal to my fellow-students, of all shades and opinion, to try and make it a point to attend the Nagpur Conference, in order to enable it to arrive at a representative decision.—Yours, etc.,

JAYANAND M. RANE.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

TRANSFER CERTIFICATES REFUSED

A CORRE

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—With reference to your introductory note to an "Appeal to Members of the Syndicate" by the Hon. Secretary of "The Bible Committee of the Wilsonians", in your issue of the 26th instant, I am sorry to state that you seem to have been misled by your informant.

You say that Principal McKenzie refused to issue the Transfer Certificates. Here is Principal McKenzie's letter addressed to me on the 23rd instant:—

"I notice among the applications for transference certificates which you sent me, there are some from students of the F. Y. C. It is necessary that the permission of the Syndicate be secured for their transference. I have no objection to their going, but they must make application through you to the Syndicate."

This is evidently not a refusal. What Principal McKenzie did is to indicate the only channel through which the transfer certificates could be obtained according to the Regulations of the University and under the present circumstances.

If we turn to Mr. Nadkarni's "Appeal to Members of the Syndicate", we find the statement that Principal McKenzie refused transfer certificates, "though he had said that he would give every facility to such students as may wish to change their College." Surely nobody can give more facilities than he has the power to give, and it was not in the power of Principal McKenzie to issue transfer certificates in the case under consideration.—Yours, etc.,

E. BLATTER,
Principal.

St. Xavier's College,
Bombay, Nov. 26.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—Fr. Blatter, Principal, St. Xavier's College, in his letter to the "Times", trying to show certain misstatements in the Bible Committee's report says: "The report says, 'The Committee then wrote to the Principals of various Colleges inquiring for possible accommodation for those, who would be leaving the Wilson College. . . . The reply of the Principal of the St. Xavier's College, reading of which was received with applause promised unlimited accommodation, except in the Science class, where it was stated, if a batch of eight or more came, special arrangements would be made.' To this I answer: I never received a letter from the Committee and so I was not in a position to reply to it."

So runs the statement of Fr. Blatter. Our Committee report does not mention at all that it had received any reply from Fr. Blatter. The Secretary in the meeting read only two replies, one from Fergusson College and the other from Dharwar College, and after reading them he made a simple announcement that the Principal of St. Xavier's College had given them personally a verbal assurance that he would admit students coming to him from Wilson College.

If this oral statement of the Secretary was converted into "a reading of reply" by the reporters, who naturally have to look more to their note-books, than to the faces of the speaker, I am sure, Fr. Blatter will not blame the matter-of-fact Committee report for it. As the other part of the letter has nothing to do with the Committee, I say nothing about it.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. DANGE,
President of the Committee.

Kamat's Chawl,
Thakurdwar, Nov. 21.

WORLD-PROPAGANDA AGAINST ENGLAND

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—I happened to read in one of the local dailies of the 22nd instant, an important piece of news—that a commission in England is being constituted to enquire into an alleged world-wide conspiracy which it is alleged, aims at the total extinction of British Empire.

It is admitted as a fact that a state of discontent does exist throughout the world, as a result of a prolonged war, and consequently a new awakening of spirit in almost all small nations, that of self-amelioration and self-determination, but to attribute the conspiracy to Jews above all nations is nothing but sheer madness on the part of that Government which so accuses the Jews.

If the discontented state of subject and small Nations does exist, who is responsible for this state of affairs? The answer to this question would be:—The British Government and its Allies of the late war are mainly responsible, and they alone are responsible for the consequences thereof.

Now let us consider why the British Empire alone has found it necessary to enquire in to this state of affairs. From an Indian point of view, the following are the main reasons, which are responsible for the existence of such disturbing conditions:—

1. The present harsh and unjust repressive policy maintained and ruthlessly pursued in Ireland.

2. Harsh and unjust impositions of Turkish Peace Treaty which has alienated all Muslims and Asiatics against the Allies.

3. Self-aggrandizement policy of the Allies at the cost of small and weak Nations, which although they are deemed mischievous sometimes do help the Allies at great cost to themselves.

4. The present form of Government and its policy in India which has turned all Indians into active non-violent, non-cooperation with the Government.

5. The anti-Asiatic policy and unjust and impartial treatment accorded to Asiatics in almost all self-governing Dominions and Colonies.

If the British Government will thoroughly look into and remedy these long-standing and legitimate grievances of their subject Nations, it will have done a good deal indeed, and thereby narrow down the scope of enquiry into this conspiracy, which does not really exist.—Yours, etc.,

RUMPTY.

AN IMPUDENT LEAFLET.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—The following leaflet was one of the most precious documents distributed among the people who went to the Excelsior Theatre this evening for Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's lecture.

NO. 1.

BEWARE PARENTS:

HINDUS-MAHOMEDANS-PARSIS.

Mr. Gandhi preaches to school boys and girls that they are under no obligation to obey their parents and their teachers but must follow the dictates of their own conscience. How does he expect boys and girls of immature years to form a sound judgment? It only means that they are to follow his dictatorship and his lead because he says so. The whole Indian tradition, of ages Hindu as well as Mahomedan, inculcates obedience and reverence to elders and teachers is to be uprooted, because Mr. Gandhi wills it so. To ask the youth of the country to despise and disobey their elders and teachers will lead to direct ruin. Parents, wake up and stop this ruination of your homes and your country. If you are indifferent now, the poison will spread. Wake up, therefore, and stop this sure destruction and subversion of Society

The insinuations contained in the above have been, I believe, fully answered in your leading article of this morning. The leaflet, it goes without saying, is the most mischievous, and is yet one of the mean, little souled tactics employed by the anti-non-cooperationwallahs in this city. I may point out that in English, it is addressed to "Hindus-Mahomedans-Parsis" and in Gujarati, *only to* "Mussalman brethren!" It is not surprising that Mr. Kanjee Dwarkadas should figure as the publisher of this trash. Mr. Kanjee's antics are sufficiently well known and it would be waste of effort to attach undue importance to his effusions. I merely draw attention to the leaflet as an instance of the shame-faced impudence of some of "the Cooperation-at-'any-price-with-the-Government-Wallahs."

—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

Nov. 27.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—I hope you will, in the interests of the agriculturists, allow the following to appear in your popular columns:—

The proceedings of the Trade Union Congress were interesting indeed. I was, however, wonder struck to read the speeches on the resolution recommending restrictions to be placed on export of foodstuffs. That was to call upon the agriculturists to sacrifice too much. Agriculturists are roughly speaking 75 per cent. of the Indian population and these 75 per cent. are called upon to sacrifice in order that the 25 per cent. might feel their life easier. How are these 25 per cent. going to sacrifice in order to make the life of those 75 per cent. starving agriculturists a bit comfortable? Manufacturing labour, by demanding higher wages to increase the costs of production? Capitalists, by demanding higher profits to make cloth and other articles of comforts more costly for them? The educated classes, by demanding higher pays in Government and semi-Government services? Public conveyances, by raising rates for this conveyance? Merchants, by holding back large stocks of merchandise to realise exhorbitant prices from their Government, by collecting the same, if not enhanced, land revenue although the artificial value of a rupee fixed in gold is now raised from Rs. 15 to 10 per £.

The justice done to the agriculturists does not, I confess, seem to me to be so clear as it is implied in the speeches of the labour leaders. Neither does the whole economic question appear to me to so simple as it does to those experts.

Will some economic expert attempt to make out a case to satisfy the sense of justice to the sweating tiller of the soil of India? Or will he rest content to have the problem to the coming Swaraj of Mr. Gandhi within a year thus to be solved by it?—Yours, etc.,

TILLER OF THE SOIL.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 3.

Correspondence Summarized.

A POLICEMAN'S DUTY. "A. C." wishes to know if there is a rule prohibiting native police sepoys from laying hands on European culprits. He saw a garrywala following an English soldier demanding certain moneys—on the former refusing to pay, the garrywala rather truculently asked him to come to the Police Station On this the soldier struck him and gave him a kick which did not knock him down, nor was he apparently much hurt. A police sepoy had witnessed this but when requested by the garrywala to come to his help, he refused, telling him to get the soldier's name himself and abusing him foully.

THE CAPITAL OF SALSETTE. "Rich Shettia" writes to suggest that Malad should be made the capital as it is the coolest place in Salsette as well as being naturally beautiful. Since Mr. Gandhi visited it, the inhabitants regard it as hallowed and there is a rush to build there consequently the price of land is rapidly going up.

FEMALE EDUCATION. "Ku Sinnakat" hopes that Mr. Gandhi will arrange for the above even before the education of boys. There are Institutions ready to join the National University when this is done.

BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS! "A Visitor" warns people who sit on the benches at Back Bay, that a gang of expert thieves is at work. They are respectably dressed and sit one on either side of their victim while another keeps watch.

STUDENTS' DELEGATES.—Mr. V. Dhan writes that the appeal to colleges to send delegates to Nagpur may result in misrepresentation. Delegates should be elected in proportion to the number of students.

A WAY OUT. "V. V. W." suggests as a means to settle the Postal strike, that postmen should have the same pay as before the recent increase, and be given two allowances (1) the city allowance, to meet the cost of high rent; (2) the dearness allowance which should be on a sliding scale to meet the varying cost of food. Then the pensions for men returning to the mofussil should not be much higher than those of the district postmen thus saving the tax-payer's pocket.

NATIONAL EDUCATION—"Bande Mataram" suggests that each caste and sub-caste should raise a volunteer corps to collect funds, then make a census of its students of both sexes, then appoint a committee to acquire land for schools, appoint teachers etc. These schools must be affiliated to the National University and the course of education the same For small villages, one school with a hostel between several.

SENTIMENT AND REASON. "N. R. A." under this heading says that though Non-Cooperation may be said to appeal more to our feelings than our reason that will not prevent it from succeeding as institutions spring up from within society and that boycott of foreign good does not aim at the destruction of civilization but is meant to speed up Swaraj

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARCE DECREE.

2622-20—Malvi M R & Co., Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Mandangopal Ramjidas firm, Judah & Solomon, As her J. order, d. 26.11-20.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

880-20—Mulji and Th, Lala Dinanath Hemrraj a firm v. Pratapchand Goolabchand Javeri, Hiralal Th & Co., Part heard

2502-20—Payne & Co., Sha Vadilal and Bros. a firm v. Jamnadas Harakhji & Co. a firm, Shamrao M and H.

2526-20—Manchershaw & N, Nursi Dewsi and Co. a firm v. Karban Hussien Abdul Hoosein, Dubash and Co.

2796-20—N C Dalal, Devji Harchand a firm v. Vznechand Surajmal, G B Pandya.

2871-20—Khand L & M, Khamaji Gajaji & Co. a firm v. M C Cooper & anr, Pandia & Co.

2883-20—Mulla & M, Soonabai Borjorji Bori v. Habibbhai Ebrahim, Dharamsee & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1768-19—Malvi M R and Co, Tulsidas Madanji a firm v Jethabhai Kallianji a firm.

1957-19—Bhai K & G, Bakubhai Ambalal a a firm v. Vadilal Motilal Shah & anr, N C Dalal.

1137-19 Mulji J & M, Chaganlal Pitamber a firm v. Charandas Chaturbhuj, D E & Co.

1013-20—N C Dalal, Jugjivan Ujamshy v Ismail Goar, Soonderdas and Co.

1024-20—Mantri and Co, Bai Goolbai v Jivanlal Harilal, Ard H D and Co.

1186-19—G B Pandya, Dhoormal Shivnarayen v Himatlal Vastachand Dalal, Edg G W and Co.

992-20—Payne and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorathi and ors v Haji Moosa Haji Ibrahim Vallidina, Cap and V.

FOR HEARING IN COUNTER-CLAIM.

90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein, Daph F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1496-19—Tyabji D and Co, Amichand Khimchand and anr v Rahimtulla Alibhai, M B Chothia.

1543-19—Ragh N and Co, Chhaganlal Girdharlal v Mahomedally Abdulji Changhi, Khand L and M.

1608-19—Ragh N and Co, Chhaganlal Girdharlal v Mahomedally Abdulji Chhagan and ors, Khand L and M.

1346-19—Edg G W and Co, Mirzamal Nivetia a firm v Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm, Daph F and D.

1143-17—Tyabji D and Co, Meghraj Gangaram a firm v Ramnarayen Bawatmal, Payne and Co.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER OF A POLICE HAVALDAR.

ACCUSED HELD INSANE.

Emperor v. Francis Joseph.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury.)

The accused in this case was charged with having committed the murder of a Police Havaldar named Sitaram Govind by striking him with a cobbler's bradawl and thus causing his death and he was further charged with having caused hurt to a police constable named Maludu Vishnu by striking him with the same bradawl in July last.

The Hon. Advocate-General with Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the Crown.

Mr. I. N. Mehta defended the accused.

The facts for the prosecution were that on that morning one Tukaram Jivaji was driving an aerated water cart on Colaba Causeway and stopped near an Irani's shop. When he got down the accused approached him and asked him for a bottle of ginger. Tukaram said he had not any bottle of ginger and proceeded further when the accused struck him with a bradawl on the right shoulder. The accused then proceeded further along Furdoonji Naoroji Road and struck a woman named Marie Fernandez on her back behind the Taj Mahal Hotel. The accused then ran away. Marie's husband was informed by her of this incident and he proceeded to the Police Station when two Police constables were sent along with Marie's husband to find out the accused. The accused was seen by these people on Naoroji Fardunji Road and the Police Havaldar addressed the accused who thereupon began to talk loudly and struck the Police Constable with a bradawl and subsequently struck the Police Havaldar on the chest and back causing rupture of the lungs. The Police Havaldar was taken to the hospital where he died within an hour of his admission. The accused was arrested subsequently by a Deputy Inspector of Police.

"NOT GUILTY."

At the trial counsel on behalf of the accused applied under Section 464 of the Criminal Procedure Code that the question whether the accused was not sane and consequently incapable of making his defence should be tried first. Dr. Khareghat who had seen the accused four or five times after his arrest gave evidence that the accused was sane at this time. The jury by 8 to 1 returned a verdict that the accused was sane and capable of making his defence. The trial of the accused was therefore proceeded with.

The defence was that the accused was addicted to Ganga smoking and alcoholism and on the day on which he struck the three or four persons he was insane and did not know the nature of the act he was doing and was unable to distinguish right from wrong.

Dr. McGregor on behalf of the prosecution gave evidence to the effect that he had been the accused immediately after the murder. He had a wild staggering look, was very aggressive and in his opinion was not able to know the nature of the act he was doing.

The jury unanimously brought a verdict that although the accused had committed these acts, he was "not guilty" under Section 84 of the Penal Code as he did not know the nature of the act.

His Lordship accordingly ordered under Section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code that the accused should be kept at present in jail and the matter should be reported to Government as to his removal to a lunatic asylum.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

TWO BOYS ACQUITTED

Emperor v. (1) Vithoba Babaji, (2) Khushba, (3) Tanibai.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury.)

The three accused—the first two aged 17 and the third a woman—were charged with the offence of having committed the murder of a girl named Bhimabai aged 8 years by cutting her throat with a sickle on the 11th of July 1920 and were further charged with having removed certain ornaments of the value of Rs. 132 from her person

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. D. A. Ghasvala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. I. N. Mehta defended accused 1 and 2. Mr. Dhunjishaw defended accused 3.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Briefly the case for the prosecution was that in one of the Improvement Trust Chawls at Wari Bunder one Devji, his wife, his son aged 8 and his son's wife named Bhimabai also aged 8 were living in a room on the ground floor. A little distance away on the opposite side, accused 3 had a room and a boarding house was kept there. Accused 1 and 2 were two of the boarders. There were other six or seven boarders and all of them including accused 1 and 2 used to live there. There was another woman named Tanibai who was in the keeping of one boarder named Kashinath and she also used to live there. It was alleged by the prosecution that in the afternoon of 11th July the young daughter of accused 3 and the young daughter-in-law of Devji were seen playing together near accused 3's room. Bhimabai the young daughter-in-law of Devji had a number of silver and gold ornaments on her person at that time. Bhimabai's father-in-law missed her at 5 p.m. and so he inquired of a neighbour who said that he had seen her playing with accused 3's child near the staircase at 4-30 p.m. As the girl was not found Devji reported the matter to the police and the police promised to make inquiries. Next day at 5 a.m. an alarm was raised that a girl's dead body with her throat cut was seen in the Nahani (washhouse) of the chawl. Devji went and found that it was Bhimabai's dead body minus the ornaments on her person. He removed it to his room and reported the matter to the police. The Police Inspector and other officers came there to make inquiries and commenced to search all the rooms. Outside accused 3's room underneath a grinding stone they found a gunnybag with blood stains and inside they found some black beads which were on Bhimabai's person. A piece of old shirt with blood stains was also found there. Inside the room of accused 3 the floor appeared to be recently cowdunged and the walls smeared over with some white substance. A wooden box with blood-stained finger marks on it was also there. Further the police found a leg of a broken chair and a bamboo stick stained with blood, and a lot of silver ornaments hidden in the ashes of the oven. In a heap of cowdung a gold bead was found. Accused 3 was arrested there and then and in consequence of certain statements made by the woman Tani (a witness in this case) a sub-inspector in company with the witness Tani went to the Docks and arrested accused 1 and 2. While going in a gharry with Tani the witness the sub-inspector found her chewing something and when asked what it was she produced a gold bead from her mouth saying that she found it in the grain (Bairi) that she was cleaning. The Coroner's inquest commenced on the 12th of July and on the last day i.e. on the 21st instant it was alleged that accused 1 and 2 made voluntary statements. The first accused stated that he was asked by accused 3 to cut. He refused but she said that she would take the blame on herself; so he cut. The second accused stated to the effect that accused 3 got the girl Bhimabai inside and asked accused 1 to take off her ornaments and then asked him (accused 2) to strike a blow which he did. It was therefore alleged by the prosecution that according to the evidence of witness Tani and these confessions, it was clear that in the afternoon of the 11th of July the two girls were playing outside, that accused 1, 2 and 3 and these two girls were inside the room, that the witness Tani was sent to fetch a koita (sickle) from a neighbour in order to cut vegetables, that she was then sent to buy something in the bazaar and while she was absent the three accused murdered the child. It was alleged further that early in the morning at 3 a.m. on the next day accused 3 woke up the witness Tani saying that ants were biting her and asking her to sweep the floor. So she lit a lamp when she saw blood stains on the wall. Accused 3 said she was in menses and asked her to whitewash the wall with chalk and also cowdung the floor. Then witness Tani noticed a gunnybag inside which she thought there was a human being Below that there were blood stains, so she cowdunged that too. It was alleged that at that time the gunnybag with the child inside was taken to the Nahani and the corpse of the child thrown there by accused 1 and 2.

The main evidence for the prosecution was that of Tanibai who was the proprietor of the boarding house, one Manibai from whom the sickle was brought, the father-in-law and the mother-in-law of the girl Bhimabai and the two mukadams Maruti and Laxman who said that accused 1 and 2 were not at work in the afternoon of 11th July. In support of this evidence three were the confessions of accused 1 and 2 before the Coroner which were retracted.

DEFENCE PLEAS.

The defence on behalf of accused 1 and 2 was that they were at work and not present in the room on 11th July. Although the confessions before the Coroner were admitted by the Court still the circumstances viz. their retraction, their nature, their being made nine or ten days after the accused were in police custody, would throw doubt on the truth of those confessions. Tani the witness was an accomplice and her evidence cannot corroborate the confessions; nor can these confessions corroborate the evidence of accomplice Tanibai. Barring these the only evidence which could be called independent was that of the Mukadams; but taking that evidence at its worst, it did not carry the matter further than this that accused 1 and 2 were not on work that day. There was no other independent evidence to show that the two accused were seen going to the room in the afternoon

On behalf of accused 3 it was contended that the confessions of accused 1 and 2 could not be used against her. Tani's evidence was unbelievable and even the Marwaris to whom it was alleged the ornaments were pledged at the instance of accused 3 were not called to give evidence.

His Lordship then gave his charge to the Jury and the Jury after retiring brought in an unanimous verdict of "not" guilty in favour of accused 1 and 2 and a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against accused 3. His Lordship ordered accused 1 and 2 to be discharged and acquitted.

His Lordship sentenced the third accused to death.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY CLERK.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Emperor
vs.
Totaram Ramahai.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a common jury.)

The accused in this case was charged with having forged a cheque and using as genuine the said cheque which he knew to be forged.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. K. Azad defended the accused.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were these:—The accused was an English correspondence clerk in the firm of Toharmal Uttamchand. The firm had a current account with the Central Bank of India. As the firm used to sign cheques in vernacular, the Munim whenever he got a new cheque book got it signed by Toharmal and initialled by the manager of the Bank. It was the duty of the accused to fill in these cheques already signed in blank for the amount required and cash the same. In or about the month of August, one of the firms employed to check accounts on going through the same found that the Bank had debited the firm with Rs. 1,100 in the Pass book on 15th February. No entry of such sum appeared in the firm's book. The firm wrote to the Bank asking for further particulars when it was informed that a cheque for Rs 1,100 was cashed by the accused on that day and that it was made payable to self or bearer. The firm compared the counterfoils of their cheque book and found one counterfoil missing therefrom. The Prosecution alleged that the accused had fraudulently and without authority filled in the body of the cheque for Rs. 1,00 and had cashed it and misappropriated the amount.

DEFENCE STORY.

The defence was that when a cheque book was obtained by the Munim from the Bank all the cheques were signed in Gujarati by Toharmal Uttamchand and initialled by the Manager of the Bank. These cheque books were kept under lock and key and it was the duty of the accused to fill in the blank cheques and get cash and pay it to the Munim or the cashier. It was not his duty to see that the sums he paid to the munim or cashier were entered in the books of account. On 13th February he might have filled in a cheque and signed it in his name for Toharmal Uttamchand. If there was no entry in the books of account one of the three persons who were at that time writing the books must have misappropriated the amount. How was it that although six months had elapsed and pass books had been checked no information was launched. It was out of spite that the accused was involved in this affair, the reason being that he refused to give evidence for his master in a suit regarding gold transactions filed in the High Court.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in favour of the accused and his Lordship ordered the accused to be discharged and acquitted.

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STATE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Pandit Gangaram Sharma's letter reproduced elsewhere is a seasonable contribution to the question of national education. He has even been making a useful experiment in primary education in the Punjab, and is able to throw a flood of light on this very important problem. His refusal to take Government grant and affiliate his school makes his scheme specially attractive. It has received the blessings of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviaji and Mr. Shastriar. The programme is ambitious and well thought out. The scheme is inexpensive. My fear is that it is overweighted with too many items. But one has hardly the right to criticize an experiment without careful study on the spot. I question the advisability of introducing a knowledge of English in any scheme of primary education. In my opinion millions of boys and girls of this country do not need to know English at all. They need ideas rather than languages. And I would give even little children ideas about Swaraj and other essential matters without their having to wait for higher literary knowledge. The present system and method of education fill a boy with many useless facts and leave him without proper mental development till he begins to receive a high school training. Thus we have come to think quite unwarrantably that we cannot imbibe true ideas of liberty, religion, etc., without a knowledge of English, and have therefore made of it a fetish.

The most interesting part of Pandit Gangaram Sharma's letter lies in the information he imparts about the difficulties placed in his way by the local officials and the startling figures he produces regarding the "progress" of primary education in the Punjab. It would appear that in 1844, in a population of 127 lakhs, there were 30,000 indigenous schools, catering for 4 lakhs of children. In 1918-19, with a population of 190 lakhs, there were only 933 indigenous schools and 4,171 Government schools, catering in all for 239,332 children. If the figures are correct, the state of primary education in the Punjab is worse now than it was in 1849, i.e., before British occupation. Yet we are told that if we nationalise education, we cannot finance it?

There are other equally damaging figures and facts Pandit Gangaram Sharma has shown me. I must deal with them later

PANDIT GANGARAM'S LETTER.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

The following is Pandit Gangaram's letter, referred to above:—

Dear Mahatmaji,

Perhaps you might have forgotten, occupied as you are, that I ever called upon you and explained to you how the Government had crushed indigenous education in the Punjab, and how, instead, it has planted a thistle for the flower. You then told me that I was simply making you more firm in your programme of Non-Cooperation, and that it was no use converting you further, and that I should tell you something in the way of practical work that I had done. I then explained to you my scheme of primary education, the practical work that was done, and what remained to be done by maps and valuable statistics collected from door to door.

You fully followed me, but you could not give me time and attention at that time, because you had much work at hand, and therefore you asked me that I should submit a short summary of my work and programme. It was then the 3rd of October, 1920. Since then I left the Punjab for very urgent business, and you have been so occupied that I have not been able to comply with your request. I now take the earliest opportunity to do your bidding, and hope that you will oblige me by giving some moments from your very valuable time to its perusal.

The "Vidya Sabha, Punjab", as the society is called, was registered on the 27th January, 1919. The present Sabha has been doing the work of Primary Education from the year 1917. It was first inaugurated in the name of Primary Education Promotion Society, and its object was to prepare ground for free and compulsory primary education by opening free primary schools at its own expense, to overcome the objection of the Government "that people did not want it", and then hand over these schools to the District Board. The Imperial and Provincial Governments were favourably impressed by the movement, and the work of the society was mentioned in terms of praise in the Imperial and the Provincial reports on Education. It also received commendation from both officials and non-officials.

After the *hartals* due to the passing of the Rowlatt Act, the local officials began to frown even upon this innocent movement, because they saw in it political germs. Accordingly they issued orders that the society was a political body, and no help of any sort should be given to it.

Since then the Society has been running its work independently, and has been able to start at Ropar one high school, 15 secondary, and 31 primary schools, and 2 dispensaries. The society has also opened a branch at Delhi, where it has established one secondary and 15 primary schools. The total number of students in all these schools is 1,800.

The society owns a high school building of its own at Ropar worth about Rs. 50,000, and a midle school building at Kainaur worth Rs. 6,000.

The society spends per month about Rs. 550 for the secondary schools, Rs. 600 for the primary schools, Rs. 120 for dispensaries, and Rs. 300 on general supervision and office. This excludes all proceeds from fees and represents a net loss of Rs. 1,750, which the society has to incur every month. It should be noted here that primary education is completely free, and in some cases even books and clothes are also provided free.

The society is meeting all this loss through public donations and has not accepted any Government grant or aid. But up to this time the society has been living from hand to mouth, and no reserve fund has been collected, because the work is increasing very rapidly.

The society is as yet teaching the books prescribed by the University of the Punjab, with additional compulsory training in Hindi and morals. But special courses on strictly moral and national lines are under preparation, and they will be substituted as soon as practicable.

The society has also trained 40 teachers as scout-masters and 250 students as boy-scouts. The scouts now practically manage all the fairs and other gatherings, and the intervention of the police is not needed. The society is also employing 2 doctors, who by turns lecture to the villagers about hygiene and sanitation.

I may mention here for your information the net result of the educational activities of the society in the Khant-Moranda Group, which was an important centre of work. This group consists of 73 villages with a population of 28,000. Before the society began its work, there were only 7 District Board primary schools and 492 boys under instruction; but after two years' work the society has succeeded in opening 22 more primary schools, and the number of students receiving instruction has risen to 1,568, or briefly the percentage of school-going age boys receiving instruction has risen from 22 per cent. to 70 per cent. Moreover there was not a single English secondary school, in which the primary school boys could continue their education, but now the society has opened 4 such schools, and the number of students in these schools is 170.

Now you are fully aware that our masses are hopelessly ignorant, that free primary education is the crying need of our country. Private individual efforts have been mostly directed towards higher education, with the result that primary education has been sadly neglected. My three years' practical experience in this line has brought this home to me that if we had devoted equal attention to this work, many of our political and social evils would have been solved automatically, and our masses would have been fully prepared to achieve complete Swaraj. I, therefore, lay before you the following scheme for the promotion of primary and secondary education, and hope that you will give your very best attention to it.

In India there are 300 Distrits and 1,500 Tahsils or talukas. I propose that for the present, in every district a convenient central group with a population of 10,000, should be cut, and that in this group 10 primary schools and one secondary central school should be started at once. Every village primary school should not be more than two miles distant from the central secondary school. Moreover there should be one central reading room and library, and one Ayurvedic dispensary and a central co-operative store to control weaving and other cottage industries. There should also be a Panchayat for two villages and a central higher Arbitration Court. The immensity of the scheme, and its practical usefulness, I leave you to judge.

The expenses of the scheme will be as follows:—

10 Primary Schools Rs. 400 each, annually	..... Rs.	4,000
Net loss on one secondary school annually	..... Rs.	1,200
Net loss on one secondary Library annually	..... Rs.	400
Net loss on one secondary Dispensary annually	..... Rs.	600
Total expenses for one centre	Rs.	6,200
Total expenses for 300 centre	Rs.	18,60,000

To meet these expenses it is proposed that in the next Congress a central Education Board should be formed and, similarly, provincial and district Education Committees. The Congress or Swaraj Sabha should start an All-India Education Fund, from which it should advance 25 per cent. of the total expenses. Similarly 25 per cent. of the expenses should be met by Provincial Committees, 25 per cent. by the District Committees, and the remaining 25 per cent. should be locally collected. But it is proposed for the present that the Central body should meet 50 per cent. of the expense and the rest be met by the district and local bodies. This will cost the Central body about Rs. 9,00,000, annually, and the Congress will spread itself throughout India, and will directly affect 30 lakhs of people. This grant is not to be permanent, but is to last only for four years. It has been found that on the average there are 2,500 occupied houses comprising a population of 10,000. When, therefore, the people appreciate the services done to them, it will be very easy to collect on the average Rs. 2 per house in a year. We shall thus be able to collect Rs. 5,000, annually, and the whole group will become self-supporting. This will not be a new tax, but it will be reviving an old institution. The whole education will then become self-sufficient and independent of any Government frown or favour.

When the experiment is completed in these 300 groups, another 300 centres should be similarly cut, and the experiment repeated.

This, in brief, is my plan for mass education, and my practlical experience has proved that this plan works without a flaw. I therefore appeal to you that, as you command so much public confidence, you should take this work in hand to educate our masses.

The only difficulty is that of financing the scheme for a period of four years, with about 10 lakhs a year; I am fully prepared to throw in my whole energies into the work to make it a complete success. The experiment in the Ropar Tahsil has proved a monumental success, and but for the difficulty of finance, for which I have to devote lot of time and attention, this movement might have spread through the whole of the Punjab.

Your sincerely,
Gangaram Sharma.

Bombay, 14th November, 1920.

"RECEPTION" TO LORD RONALDSHAY.

ALLEGED ARBITRARY ACTION OF DIST. MAGISTRATE.

An "Occasional correspondent" from Bogra writes to the "A. B. Patrika" under date Nov. 24:

The District Magistrate invited some of the towns-people in a meeting to organise reception for his Excellency, the Governor of Bengal who is coming here in February next. On the motion of Rai Beni Madhub Chaki Bahadur, formerly Government pleader and seconded by Babu Hiranya Mohon Das Gupta, the present Government pleader, the Magistrate took the chair. Then uprose Babu Suresh Chandra Das Gupta B.L., Secretary District Association and moved that no reception and address be given to his Excellency on behalf of and in the name of the public of Bogra. As it upset the previously arranged official plan, the Magistrate-President arbitrarily ruled Suresh Babu out of order; Suresh Babu under protest obeyed the ruling of the chair to avoid disorder.

The President then called upon Babu Lalit Chandra Datta and Syed Rias Uddin Quazi, Secretary, local Anjuman to move and second the official resolution for the reception to his Excellency in the name of the Bogra public. Babu Suresh Chandra then moved his former resolution as an amendment which was duly seconded and supported amidst uproarious cheers of the audience and constant interruptions by the President. The officials at first thought of ruling the amendment out of order but considering that it would only create disorder, the President asked the audience to come to him to have their votes recorded. The audience took this high-handed, unheard of procedure as insulting and indignantly refused to comply with it; votes by ballot were urged but were not allowed and votes were counted by hands.

At the time of voting the S.D.O. himself shut the doors of the hall, posted chaprashi and did not allow those who were standing outside it for want of room to come in and vote. The President declared the official resolution carried by majority without counting votes regularly for and against it and abruptly dissolved the meeting; division was pressed for but in a magisterial air he refused to take it and left the meeting instantly. The District Judge and D. I. G. of Crimes who were here on official duties were specially invited to attend the meeting with their subordinates and their votes were taken. Requisition after requisition was sent to the Civil Courts' Official to come to the meeting. Official voting was strongly objected to but the Magistrate over-ruled the objection. It is a matter of great credit that no leading publicman, lawyer, medical man, big zaminder or merchant present voted for the official resolution; only Government officials, Hon. Magistrates, Ministerial officers, Government pensioners, petty landowners, zamindars servants, President Panchayets and only eight or ten "jo hukums" of no light and leading voted for it.

Mr. D. B. Mann, Officiating Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal has been nominated member of Boiler Laws Committee in place of Mr. Adams who is unable to return to India immediately.

Mr. James Tuke, Director of British Linen Bank and of Barclay's Bank has been appointed member of Indian Railway Committee.

It is understood that services of Mr. Hercules Ross, D.I.G., Railway Police, United Provinces, are to be placed shortly at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment to the Committee to enquire into the reorganisation of Railway Police throughout India.

[The following are the orders referred to by Pandit Gangaram Sharma regarding his work. They show how he has been hampered in his work.—Ed. "Y. I."]

To,

All Zaildars, Lambardars, Patwaries and other respectable gentlemen:—

"They are hereby informed that they are required not to help the school opened by Pandit Gangaram Sharma at all. In no case they should accept the membership of the schools, because their schools are neither opened by District Board nor this Society is recognised by the Government. They should not take any sort of interest in it."

(Sd.) Tahsildar, Ropar.

1st April, 1920.

"It is the duty of Zaildars, Lambardars, Quangas, Patwaries and other respectable gentlemen to help the Government schools as far as possible. The officials should have no connection with the men who with united effort start their schools in competition with the Government schools. On the contrary they should try their best to discourage their schools so that the Government schools may not suffer any loss."

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S. D. C., Ropar.

3rd April, 1920.

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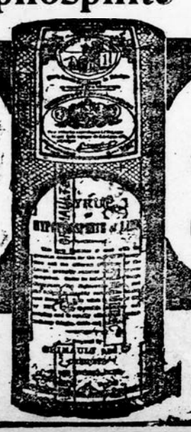

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Opinions of the Day.

The Issue.

The "Leader".—The issue is not one of association with Government but of self-preservation. We all want to fight our way to self-government, but this cannot be possible by following a policy of self-destruction. The student community ought to firmly to set its face against the doctrine of boycott of educational institutions. If it does it will not only kill the movement but will also show that it is fit for future citizenship. India has found its soul through the modern system of education and let it not discard it. It should be improved after due deliberation. It is as impossible to revive the old Pathshalas for purposes of national uplift as to ask the country to go back two thousand years. We want to go forward and not backwards, but Mr. Gandhi is trying to stop the hands of progress. We have little doubt that if the country has a bright future it will refuse to follow the anaemic doctrine of Mr. Gandhi.

Sir M. O'Dwyer.

The "Tribune".—With the resignation of Sir Michael O'Dwyer from the Indian Civil Service, which is notified in the current "Gazette of India" that Service is purged of perhaps the worst reactionary who has ever been a member of it. If India had been a self-governing country Sir Michael O'Dwyer would not have had the satisfaction of resigning his membership of its Civil Service. He would have been dismissed on the morrow of Jallianwala Bagh, at any rate, on the day that it was definitely known that that cold and calculated massacre had his approval, and he would have been dimissed not merely by the party in power but by the unanimous concurrence of the whole of patriotic and self-conscious India. For greatly as opinion may differ in other matters, there is absolutely no difference of opinion either between the non-cooperators and the so-called cooperators or between the socalled extremists and the so-called moderates regarding the initial as well as the ultimate responsibility of Sir Michael O'Dwyer for the whole of the ghastly tragedy enacted in April-May, 1919.

Dawn of Repression.

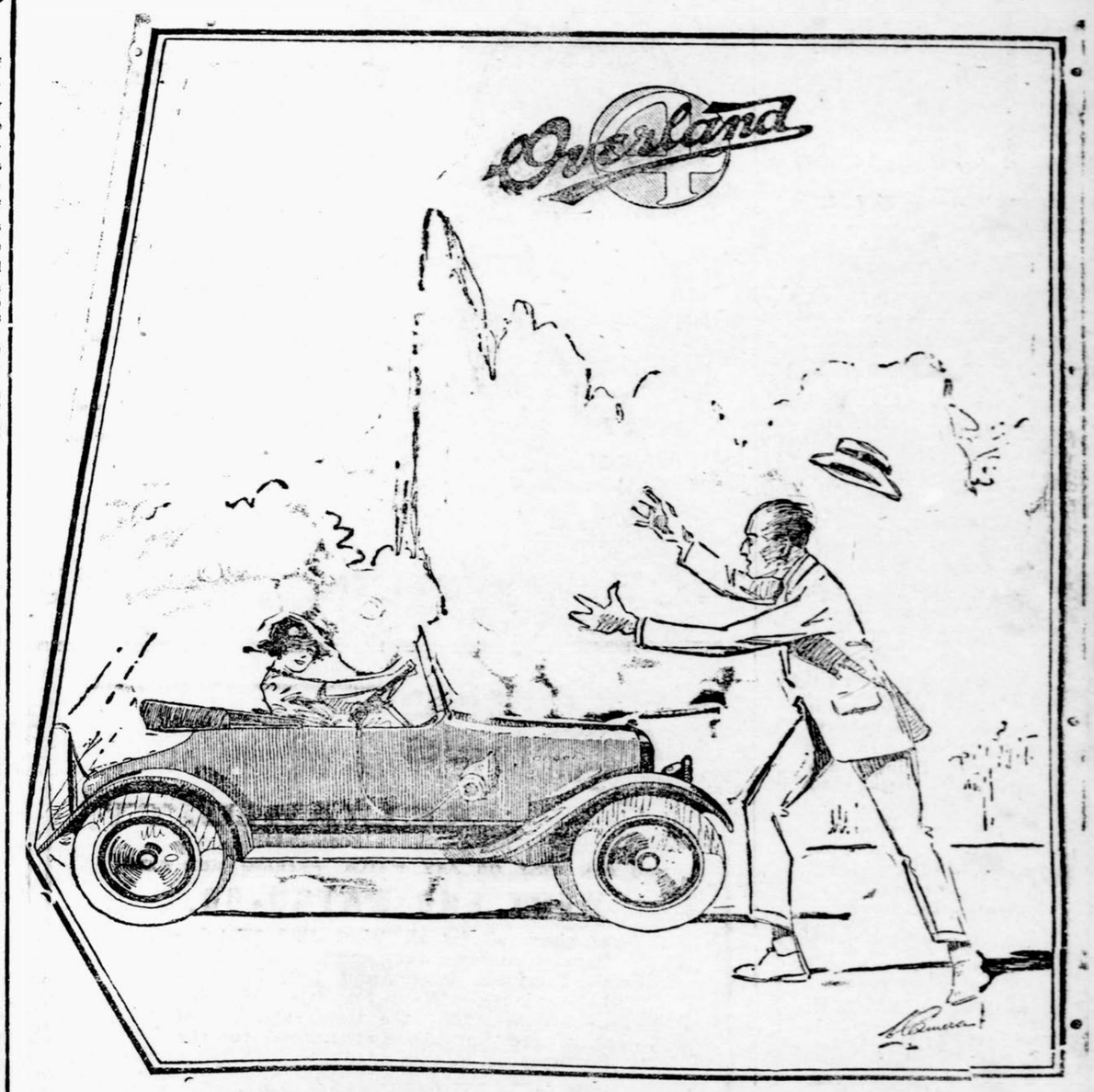
The "Rangoon Mail."—Evidently the bureaucrats seem to be nourishing the old Czarist notions of snuffing out the Swaraj movements by suppression. But repression never succeeds. It has failed in the past and is bound to fail in the future. It did not save Russia from the Duma, it will not save the cast iron bureaucracy. It has failed wherever tried, and it will fail in India. It will only give impetus to the very movement the Olympians deprecate and detest. The non-violent character of the non-cooperation movement of Mr. Gandhi is as clear as day-light but still the bureaucrats see in it spectres of rebellion and revolution. Panic has already spread in their ranks and, no doubt, repression will be let losse on the country. Come what may, the nation must hold to the paths of peace. Violence must be scrupulously avoided, even in face of trying provocations. If the people would maintain only perfect self-control and not lose their equilibrium, the victory would crown the national movement.

"Pleasing and Ramarkable."

The "Englishman".—In view of the intense nature of the Extremist agitation in other Provinces, the placidity of Bengal is both remarkable and pleasing. It may turn out that a violent expression of feeling is only a natural but temporary phase in the development of the political life of a people. If that is the case then one may assert that Bengal, which was the first Province in India to show a political consciousness and had organised itself while the rest of India was still in its infancy, has passed through the stage in which extreme methods of speech and action are considered the proper method of self-expression. In any case, the fact that the emotions which are exciting people elsewhere are not visible in Bengal can be employed by Bengali Moderates as a reason why they are not doing more in the way of propaganda. Perhaps in due course the other Provinces will also quieten down, though certainly at present the fling they are having shows no signs of spending itself. The whirling couples however are just as likely to come into collision with each other as with the amazed spectators watching by the side of the call-room.

Persia and the League.

The "Rangoon Times."—On one point we must confess that we are not in entire agreement with Lord Curzon. We think that the Persian question is most decidedly one that might with propriety, be submitted to the League of Nations—always provided, of course, that the League is a League and not a more debating society. As far as the protection of India is concerned it seems obvious that we should not suffer from the League guiding Persian affairs, and as far as Persia's own intergrity is concerned, it seems obvious that even the Bolsheviks would think twice of violating a country whose affairs were under the aegis of half the world. If only the League were a reality to be reckoned with we should consider Persia an ideal country for its ministrations—but how much more so might we say the same of Armenia; and what has it done for that unfortunate country? But, at any rate, our responsibility for Persia would be considerably lessened if the League of Nations were only given the chance of considering the whole subject; and now that its polite and plenary meetings are in full swing in Geneva surely Persia might be allowed to form a matter for urgent discussion, wise counsel, and vigorous action.



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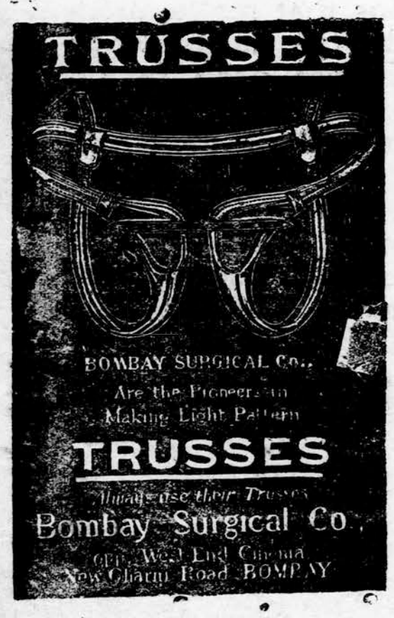

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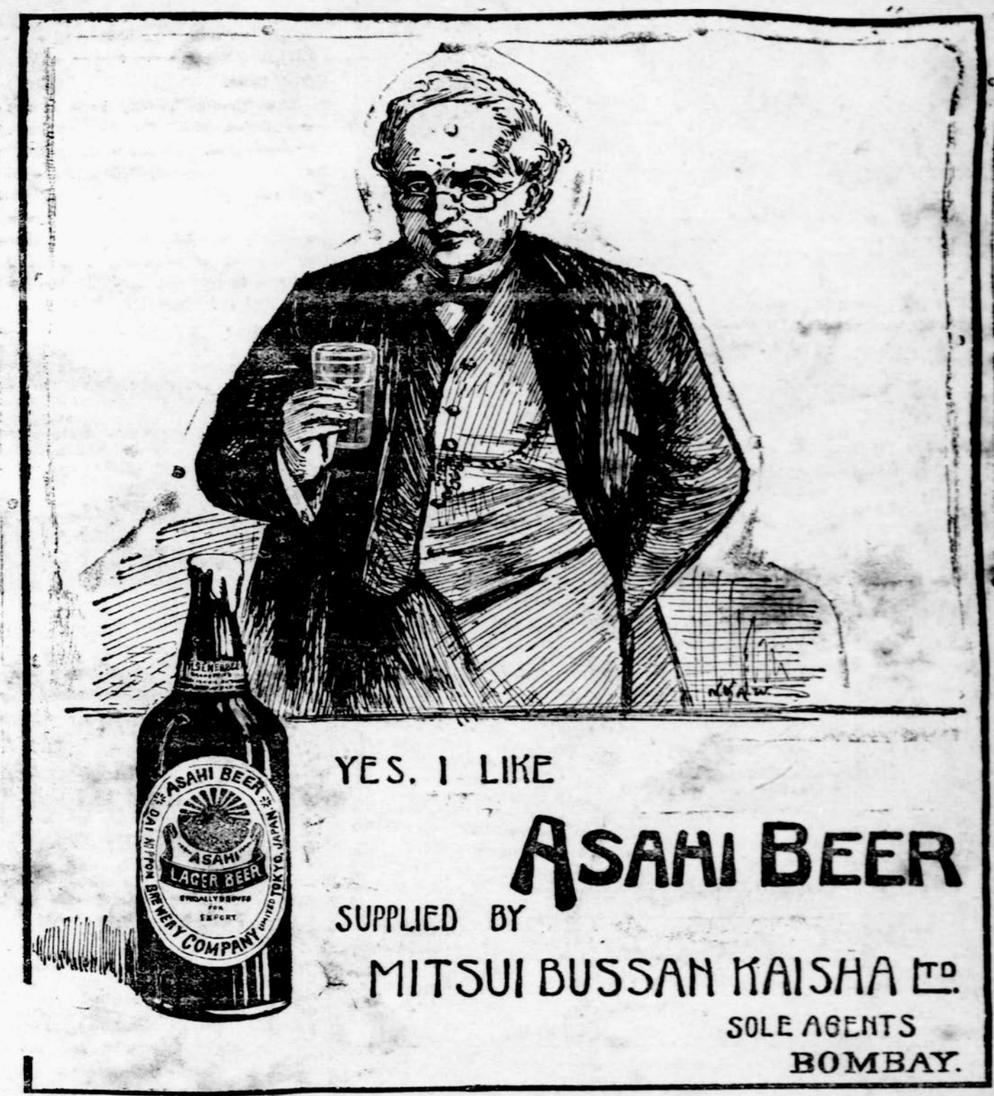

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